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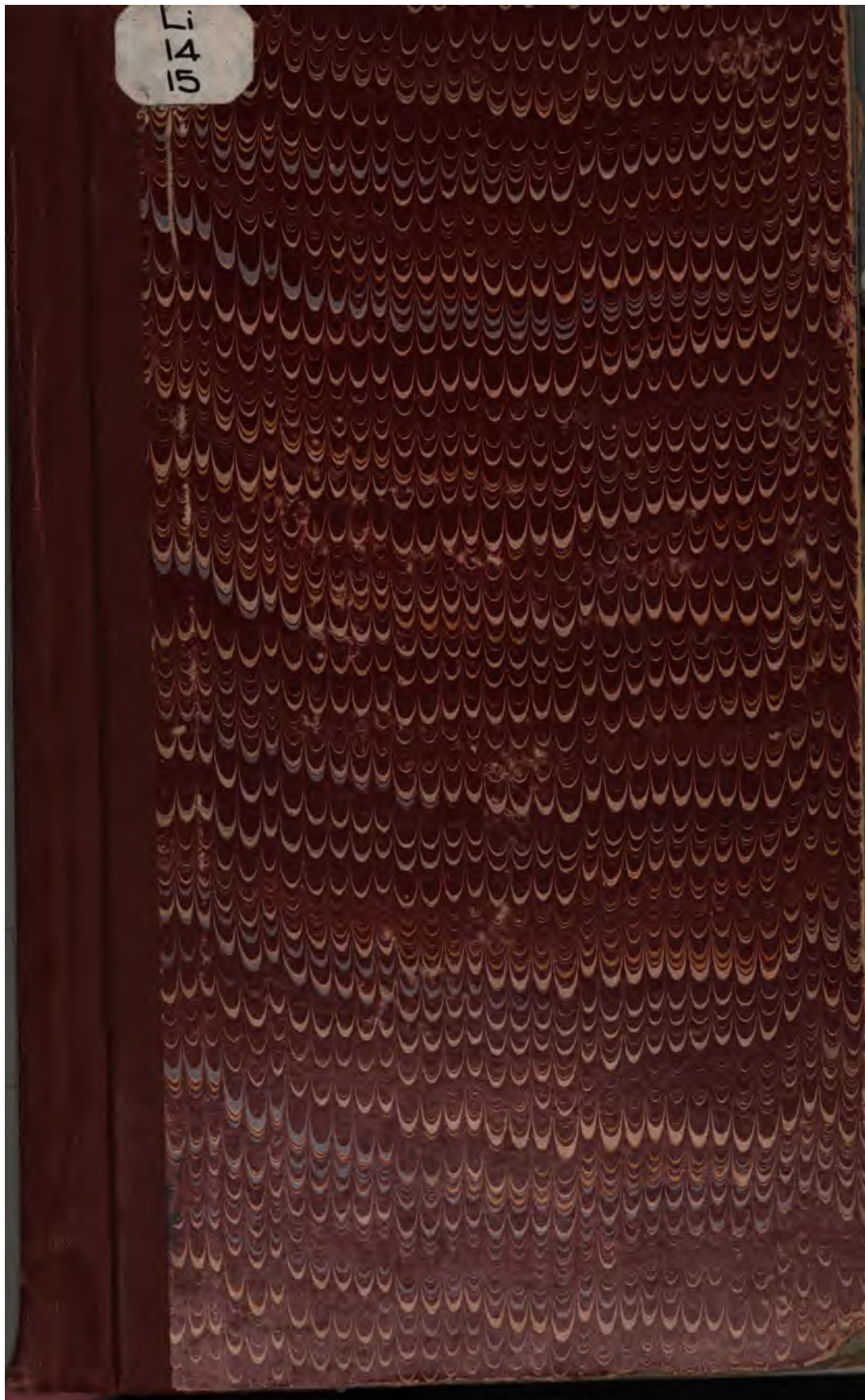
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STUDY OF

JUVENCUS

A DISSERTATION PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY  
STUDIES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY FOR THE  
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

BY

JAMES TAFT HATFIELD

PROFESSOR OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY EVANSTON ILLINOIS U. S. A.

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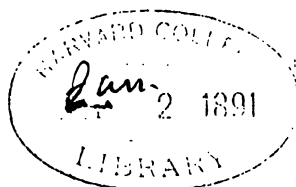
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## Introduction.

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The poet Juvencus claims a significant place not only in Christian poetry, but in the history of Roman literature as a whole. Coming after the deplorable period when the wasted Empire had been given over almost completely to bloodshed and confusion, he stands at the beginning of that interesting revival of better traditions in thought and literature which came with the age of Constantine. Though mentioned only in a few passages by Jerome, there are few authors whose work can be so accurately dated. He is the first among Christian Latin poets, — unless we except the barbarous effusions of Commodianus, and the still more barbarous Christian inscriptions, ‘the work of poor persons ignorant of the language and spelling, much more so of prosody and metrics’ <sup>1)</sup>. Though, like his illustrious follower Prudentius, a Spaniard, Juvencus shows a thorough acquaintance with his classical models, and a careful following in their footsteps, joined to a remarkable scrupulousness in regard to metrical laws. It is true that the literary interest of his work is small, — and it has recently been unsparingly condemned <sup>2)</sup>, — and that it sheds small light upon the life and manners of the times, but it must be judged by the conditions which preceded it, rather than by more absolute standards. The lyric no longer existed, the mythological epos had been sung out <sup>3)</sup>, and an epic treatment

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1) Puech, *Prudence*, Paris 1888, p. 13.

2) Id. p. 20, . . . entièrement médiocre, froid et plat au delà de toute mesure . . .

3) Burkhardt, *Constantin der Grosse*, 7 Abs.

of the New Testament was a new and daring undertaking (*nec pertimuit, etc.*, Jerome Ep. 70 ad Magnum) to be approached only in a spirit of reverence, especially as regards the subject-matter. There is room for much to be said in defense of the earnest manner in which Juvencus achieved the plan which he had proposed. It is hardly possible to see how a more literal translation of the Gospel narrative could have been made, and the terse, sententious way in which he renders some of the most pregnant passages of the New Testament is worthy of high praise. As far as his theme permits, he stands true to the formal traditions of epic poetry — compare the word-mongering, cento-fashioning practices of his century, — and in the light of the over-embellishment of his epic predecessors his freedom from rhetorical effects is certainly a failing which leans to virtue's side. There can be no doubt that Juvencus's reputation has suffered immeasurably from his association in the mind of scholars with Cyprian of Gaul, who is so greatly his inferior. Even among those who have not attributed the work of the latter to our poet, the whole estimate of a biblical epic has been lowered because of an acquaintance with the Latin *Heptateuch*. Now that the question of Juvencus's authorship has been definitely removed from the field of speculation <sup>1)</sup>, it is to be hoped that his work may be judged more upon its own merits.

The object of the present work, however, is not a literary but a linguistic one, — for which Juvencus furnishes much valuable material. Its intention is to afford a useful analysis of the language and literary methods of one Latin author in the early part of the Fourth Century. While Juvencus is an imitator and holds closely to his great model, the material here collected gives indications of the epoch in which he lived, and perhaps of his local education. An undue amount of space may have been given to a conside-

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1) Compare J. E. B. Mayor, *The Latin Heptateuch*, Cambridge 1889, and my review in the *American Journal of Philology*, XI, 95 ff.

ration of syntax, but it seemed best for the sake of completeness to retain a large part of the material gathered. The work is based entirely upon Marold's edition <sup>1)</sup>, which is the result of a most careful collation of all the important manuscripts and most of the secondary ones. A full account of these in the prolegomena to his edition renders any description here unnecessary. Assistance has been gained from Marold's valuable index, especially in the preparation of sections 1, 2, 95, 117 and 144. The model most followed has been Draeger's *Syntax und Stil des Tacitus*<sup>3</sup>, Leipzig, Teubner 1882, though the arrangement is that of Schmalz's *Latin Syntax* in the second volume of Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*.

Bonn, July 4, 1890.

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1) C. Vettii Aquilini Iuveni Libri Evangeliorum IIII. Leipzig, Teubner 1886. A new edition of Juvencus by Joh. Huemer is to appear in the Vienna *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum*.

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## I. Forms.

§ 1. It will be observed that there are few noticeable deviations from classical forms, and these for the most part in the direction of archaisms. In **declension** the form *plebes* is found in the nom. sing. in many passages. In but two it occurs as *plebs* 1, 13. 4, 614. This archaism is frequent in poets and historians (cf. Georges Lexicon der latein. Wortformen, Leipz. 1889), and is also found in Prudentius Perist. 10, and Augustine Ep. 166. The nom. and acc. *itiner* are found 2, 23 etc., as well as the gen. *iteris* in several places, 1, 243 etc. The forms *ollis*, *olli* occur (1, 399. 2, 410 etc.) along with the more common *illis*, *illi*. *Quīs* for *quibus* appears 12 times. The contracted form *isdem* is found 4, 23. The archaic *duelli* occurs 2, 620. Three cases of the gen. plur. in *-um* for *-orum* occur, namely: *iuvencum* 2, 156. *duum* 3, 431 and *virum* 3, 572. — all of which are quite classical. *Vulgus* is generally of the neuter gender, but at 4, 611 it is masculine. Cf. Aen. 2, 99.

§ 2. In **conjugation** are found *fuat* 4, 163 (cf. Aen. 10, 108). *siet* 2, 40 an ante-classical form; also *scibam* 4, 241 (used by Plautus and Terence); *sona(ve)rit* 4, 569 (cf. Tert. ad Scap. 3 *sonaverint*); *vestibat* 3, 331 (Ae. 8, 160); *præteriet* 4, 159; *redimibit* 4, 189 (ἀπ. εἰρ.); *hauriturus* (cf. Dracont. carm. ined. 2, 124 D.) 2, 251; *mergier* (ἀπ. εἰρ.) 1, 349. (Vergil uses such infinitives six times. v. Neue: Formenlehre der lat. Spr. 2, 409).

§ 3. **Contracted verb-forms** occur as follows: *celasti* 2, 550, *concelebrarit* 4, 193, *damnasset* 2, 580, *locarunt* 4, 664, *locarat* 3, 618, *desisse* 3, 664, *norunt* 4, 133, *nosti* 2, 113, *notastis* 1, 698, *necastis* 4, 79, *orarunt* 2, 774, *parasse* 3, 743, *quaesisset* 1, 258, *quistis* 2, 672, *sedasse* 2, 572, *servastis* 2, 689, *sonarit* 4, 569. Cf. *inpostam* 1, 478, *repostum* 4, 143.

There are 71 occurrences of the perf. ind. act. 3 plur. of the verb. Of these 50 end in *-ere*, 21 in *-erunt*, being 70 % of the former to 30 % of the latter: this agrees with the usage of poets and historians. Vergil, while inclining very strongly in the earlier poems to forms in *-erunt* has in the Aeneid, according to Wotke (Wiener Stud. 8, 2s. Heft) 82 % of those in *-ere* to 18 % of forms in *-erunt*. Juvenecus has fourteen forms in *-erunt* not found in Vergil, as *auxerunt*, *constipnerunt*, *dederunt*, *hauserunt*.

---

## II. Syntax.

### A. Simple Sentences.

#### 1. Declarative Sentences.

##### a) The Subject.

§ 4. The Subject expressed in the First and Second Person. The pronouns are expressed in the 2nd and 3rd pers. for emphasis or definiteness; often the 2nd person is expressed as serving to point more definitely the didactic contents of the text.

Emphasis: En ego sum 'It is I' 3, 109. tu parve puer sanctus dicere 1, 125. vos, iniusti, succedite flammis 4, 284. tuque ipse foras te prome 4, 393. Cf. 2, 440. 3, 271. 288. 539.

Antithesis: tu ablue vultum 1, 608. sed vos consistite 4, 100. quaerite 1, 651. vos non dabit 1, 670. dabit 1, 672. nunc vos excludite somnum 4, 486. vos estote 1, 572.

Less Emphatic (perhaps showing common usage): age tu iuvenis 2, 594. vos haec iussa tenete 1, 629. tu vocitare memento 1, 26.

§ 4a. Impersonal Verbs: creditur 3, 651. complacuit 4, 406. conveniet 1, 578. dabitur 4, 418. fas est 1, 538. instaret 3, 594. iurabitur 1, 541. libeat 1, 426. liceat 3, 502. oportet 1, 395. orandum 2, 281. pateat 1, 236. paenitet 3, 711. perventum 3, 257. 2, 397. sit placitum 1, 561. pla-

cuit 1, 111. praestat 1, 529. (surgere) properatum [est] 4, 210. refert 1, 525. tribuetur 4, 419. videndum est.

Note. The impersonal verbs relating to natural occurrences (fulget etc.) do not seem to occur.

## b) Predicate.

### α) In General.

§ 5. **Present Participle with Copula:** this construction belongs especially to popular and biblical Latin. It already appears in archaic Latin, Cato de agric. praef. Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 78. Bell. Hisp. 29 etc. Of later examples Apul. met. 7, 19 and especially Lucifer Calaritanus whose writings are full of this periphrasis. Cf. A. Miodonski Anonymus adversus Aleatores, Erlangen and Leipz. 1889. Only one occurrence in Juvencus: non est ad letum ducens istaec violentia 4, 318.

### § 6. Omission of Verb.

1) Omission of forms of *esse* is very common: deflenda(e) (sunt) matres 4, 127. nec metus (est) pr. 21. orandum (esse) dicitis 2, 281. simulabit (se esse) egentem 1, 558. Cf. 1, 2. 6. 56. 160. 454. 456. 461. 463. 466. 2, 9. 397. 3, 271. 320. 403. 4, 69. 187. 190. 210. 535. 545. 775 etc.

2) Verb of saying: sese venisse 1, 231. sese parasse 3, 742. virgo dehinc 1, 77. haec trepidans vates 1, 31. Et procul 4, 340. Christus ad haec 2, 336. 589. This omission is of very frequent occurrence; cf. 2, 161. 184. 204. 205. 259. 291. 308. 695. 3, 347. 595. 650. 4, 51. 355. 475 etc. etc.

3) Other verbs: ecce sed maior tumultus (exoritur) 2, 9. et nos concedere (da?) 1, 598. *fecit* omitted: 3, 550. 737. 4, 227.

### β) Agreement.

On the whole there is very little that is irregular, and the work may be said to be unusually free from liberties in this respect.

### § 7. Agreement of Number. (Cf. § 120).

1) Plural with collectives. 4 cases: plebes volvens . . reputans . . volutant 3, 24. pars secumque trahebant 3, 198. turba frequentes 1, 108. turba . . . orabant pavidi 2, 74. The

plural is implied in the attribute: *contemnit feris animis gens impia lucem* 2, 706. The plural with collectives is rare in Cicero and Caesar; allowed in Vergil when preceded by a plural noun, or correlated with *alii*. Most frequent in Livy. In Juvenius such nouns are much more frequently construed with the sing. thus: *turba* 1, 732. 2, 818. 4, 363. *pars* 2, 156. 4, 400 etc. *manus* 3, 574. *plebes* 1, 13. 333. *numerus* 4, 404.

2) Predicate verb in singular after several subjects: *spiritus his ac plena fides erit* 2, 289. *vultum cui linea texta et gracilis conectit fascia corpus* 4, 396. *cui rura domusque et gaza exstabat* 3, 499. With the verb *preceding*: *complevit genetrix et Ioseph* 1, 222.

3) Verb in the predicate agrees with its own noun rather than the subject: *lolium sunt homines* 3, 8.

4) Verb agrees with noun in an adversative clause: *ut meus genitor, non sordida lucra, colantur* 2, 162.

5) Adjective agrees with nearest noun: *fratremque domumque merentem* 4, 311. *adsumpto Petro Zebedeique natis* 4, 482.

#### § 8. Agreement of Gender.

1) Masculine for neuter: *milia plebis caelestis cunctique laudant* 1, 170. In 2, 76—78 occurs the remarkable case where *cubantem* is put in agreement with *iuvenis torpentia membra* as being equal to *iuvenem*. (Perhaps a verse has fallen out.)

2) Masculine after persons of different sexes: *ambos adnexos* (i. e. *Zachariam coniugemque*) 1, 7.

3) Neuter plural after nouns of different gender: *timor et laudes concelebrata* 2, 94. *cuncta . . . aedes et famulos* 4, 185.

### γ) Tenses.

§ 9. The Historical Present is very common, and outnumbers the past tenses in narration.

#### § 10. Interchange of Tenses.

1) Perf. infin. for pres.: *fuerit melius dixisse* 2, 86. *melius fuerit caruisse* 3, 481.

2) Pres. Infin. for future: unde subolem sperabo venire 1, 66. credit sibimet succedere 1, 257. certet consurgere 3, 346. spondet dissolvere 3, 443. promittit sese remeare 4, 734.

3) Future Imperative for Present: tendito dextram 2, 594.

4) Perfect for Imperfect: in vallibus semper vita fuit 1, 131.

5) Pluperfect for Imperfect: sex illic fuerant vascula 2, 139.

6) Very characteristic is a mixture of tenses, perhaps for metrical reasons, where no logical distinction of time is to be made, i. e.

a) historical present and perfect: invenit ecce alios operique adrescere iussit 3, 557. tunicam inducunt spinisque caput cinxere 4, 645. panes dividit et mensas oneravit 3, 87. volvit, torpescunt, audivit 1, 135 etc.

b) other cases: sunt homines lolium, . . inimicus erit daemon 3, 8. comperit, advolat, orabat 2, 333. At 3, 97—106 six imperfects are followed by the perfect.

§ 11. **Present subjunctive after a past tense:** perhaps only: misit ut veniant munera 2, 229.

§ 12. **Compound Passive and Deponent Verb-Forms**, generally without any distinction in meaning from the simple form: fueras additus 4, 571. accepta fuerat 4, 310. fuerant condita 4, 758. fuerant secuti 4, 399. confessus fuerit 2, 495. complexa fuerit 2, 230. exclusa fuerint 2, 232. inlata fuerint 3, 148.

§ 13. **Tenere** has almost the force of an auxiliary verb in the following cases: adnexos tenebat 1, 7. quaerens inventa tenebit 1, 668. quae regio puerum teneret progenitum 1, 229.

§ 14. **Gnomic Perfect** in general statements. Not common: felix qui doluit sortem 1, 461. genitor mihi cuncta subegit 4, 790. sustulit thronum fregitque superbos 1, 101. ille fidelis erit servus cui credere cuncta voluit pater 4, 186.

δ) M o o d s.

1. Subjunctive.

§ 15. **Optative**, presents no very striking features. Occurs everywhere, as in the Pater Noster (1—590 ss.) which contains eight such forms. With *utinam*: *O utinam praesens virtus tua nobis adforet!* 4, 341.

§ 16. **Potential**.

a) *nam quis urbem occultare queat* 1, 479. *an ego non possem vocare?* 4, 528. *nolim dimittere* 3, 208.

b) *aoristic perf.* = *pres.*: *crediderim corpus reddere* 4, 379. *nec vos arguerim* 2, 687. *vos noluerim adfectare* 4, 61.

§ 17. **Jussive**. Quite common: *concelebrent cuncti laudes* 1, 117. *Iohannes vocitetur* 1, 110. *tibi claudetur vox* 1, 40. *sermonis gratia placet* 1, 15. *liceat* 3, 580. *ne dederitis neve velitis* 1, 664. So with *nec*: *nec quisquam contempserit istos* 3, 407.

2. Imperative.

§ 18. **The Future is used for the Imperative** in 11 cases: *si Deus est genitor, iaculabere corpus* 1, 388. *si aliquis iubebit ire, comitabere* 1, 557. *Deum venerabere* 1, 585. *curabis demere* 1, 663. *itiner comitabere* 2, 23. *non perimes, invades, non falsa loqueris* 3, 507. *longe fugient, capessent* 4, 124. *prophetabis* 4, 569.

§ 19. **The Imperative is often correlated with the jussive subjunctive**: *instruite stratas omnis sit recta semita* 1, 315. *ne sollicitet — neu disquirite* 1, 630. *est est sufficiat quod non est dicite non est* 1, 545.

3. Infinitive.

§ 20. **Historical Infinitive**. But two cases, and these practically identical: *ecce Pharisei reprehendere Christum* 2, 566. *ecce Pharisei reprehendere occulto risu* 2, 351. Similar passages beginning with *ecce* lead to the conclusion that Juvenius had in mind some such verb as *pergunt* or *incumbunt* on which the infinitive depends. (See 3, 464. 221. 4, 543.)

§ 21. **Infinitive as Substantive:** *voluisse tuum* 1, 737. *habitare sepulcris grata domus* 2, 47. *tua iussa sequi spes unica restat* 3, 536. *culpam occidisse illum* 3, 688.

Note. For the infinitive after *necesse est* etc. see § 97; after *adjj.* § 60 note.

§ 22. **The Infinitive in Exclamations** does not occur. Cf. *quam segetes patescunt!* 2, 426 etc.

#### e) Voice.

§ 23. **Personal Passive from Intransitives:** *credita* 1, 73. *dubitata fides* 3, 123. Dräger remarks that in classical times the only case quotable of *dubito* thus used is Cic. Verr. 2, 22: *quod dubitari posset*.

§ 24. **Active for Passive:** *perdere quemquam non patitur* 3, 417. *gentibus potestas inponit* 3, 602.

§ 25. **Juror as Deponent Verb:** *iuratus praemia patere* 3, 60. Cf. Plaut. Pers. 3, 2, 2. Rud. 5, 3, 16. Cic. de Inv. 2, 43, 126. *ib.* 2, 45, 121. Livy 32, 22, 7.

§ 26. **Deponent Participle with Middle Signification.** Perhaps only *conversus*, 4 times: *conversus talia fatur* 3, 384. So 1, 667. 3, 768. 4, 268 (and cf. from *active* verb: *plebs adstrata* 1, 13).

#### c) Attribute.

§ 27. **Substantive as Attribute.** Quite common: *confidet vindice ferro* 4, 526. *Christus nuntius* 2, 291. *natus minister* 3, 610. *nuntia fama* 2, 342. *actores famulos mittit* 3, 718. *populo teste* 3, 478. *rex ultor* 3, 751. *Philippum comitem* 2, 100. *spiritus auctor te comitem elegit* 2, 117. *comitis matris* 1, 287. *vir pater ipse* 4, 187. *Dominus Iesus* 4, 591. *animam comitem* 4, 701. *custos miles* 4, 735.

§ 28. What may be regarded as an **attributive use of the Adverb** is seen in 3, 424: *alius pariter monitor pia iussa frequentet*. Cf. *secunda dehinc reparatio vitae* 4, 31 (see Schmalz Synt. § 43).

#### d) Apposition.

§ 29. **Paratactic Apposition:** pocula vinum dant 4, 658.

§ 30. **Apposition to Sentence:** hoc petimus, miles funera servet 4, 735. sedis considerare, non hoc dabit 3, 597. procumbere leto quod gens minatur 4, 331. tua iussa sequi spes unica restat 3, 536. culpam occidisse illum 3, 688 (cf. § 21).

§ 31. **Apposition to Pronoun Unexpressed:** mentem frater lucrabere fratris 3, 422. non testis falsa loqueris 3, 507. doctor profatur 3, 399.

#### e) Cases.

##### 1. Nominative.

§ 32. **Nominative in place of Accusative of Exclamation;** In place of the accusative *proh fidem!* found from Ennius to Livy, the nominative occurs in the phrases: *proh mira fides* 1, 113. *proh parva fides* 3, 244.

##### 2. Accusative.

§ 33. **After Verbs of Motion.** In classical usage this is restricted to names of towns and islands, with *rus* and *domus*. — *Patriam rediere* 1, 254. *patriam, domum remeare* 1, 47. 286 (but *ad templum remeat* 1, 292). *perventum est rura* 3, 258. *ingressus domum* 1, 765. *domum repedat* 2, 75 (but: *ad proprium domum repedat* 1, 104). *Aegyptum transportat puerum* 1, 256. *penetrare* with the accus. 9 times (see Marold, p. 115) but also with *in* and *per*.

##### § 34. Transitive Accusative.

1) after verbs compounded with prepositions: *moenia adimus* 3, 586. *incidere pontum* 2, 2. *incidere foveam* 2, 589 (but: *decidere in foveam* 3, 158). *incubare undas* 4, 471. *incurrere laqueos* 2, 492. *muros; moenia ingredi* 2, 445. 3, 641. *convivia inire* 2, 352.

2) *umbras habitare* 2, 819.

§ 35. **Duration of Time.** Without a preposition, perhaps only: *trinos mansit menses* 1, 103. Elsewhere prepositions are used, as: *per* 1, 61 in 2, 268 etc., *pr.* 7. 17.

§ 36. **Cognate Accusative.** (Not in Caesar. Rare in Tacitus. Common in the Archaists.) *gaudia gaudent* 1, 246. *ire viam* 1, 556. *venisse viam* 1, 231.

§ 37. **Accusative of Specification.** 12 cases. 10 refer to some part of the body, as: *pectora pressus* 4, 443, the others to the mind: *velantur mentes* 2, 768. *devinctos animam* 2, 5. The occurrences are: 1, 607. 733. 2, 188. 377. 3, 296. 321. 364. 4, 205. 306.

§ 38. **The accusative after the passive of a Verb of Clothing.** Especially common in Vergil (see *Aen.* 7, 640 etc.): *indutum tegmina vestis* 4, 651 (cf. *abl.* 4, 687).

§ 39. **Two Accusatives:** *te pocula poscat* 2, 258. *faciem sputa complent* 4, 566.

§ 40. **Accusative of Exclamation.** Two cases: *en regem* 4, 679. *famulam nunc ecce* 1, 77 Cf. § 32.

### 3. Genitive.

§ 41. **Appositional Genitive.** According to some this represents most nearly the ground meaning of the case in Latin. Juvenius has a strong fondness for this construction as a periphrasis for apposition or an adjectival construction, and shows here one of his more marked divergences from Vergil. *velamina vestis* 4, 748. *tegmina vestis* 4, 275. *alimenta cibi* 1, 370. *ciborum* 3, 207. *sinuamine uteri* 1, 87. *sarcina oneris* 2, 556. *populus discipulorum* 2, 562. *munera prolis* 1, 49. *stramine lecti* 4, 174. *plebem Israelitarum* 1, 240. *vincula funis* 2, 260. *laticis potum* 2, 252. *castelli habitacula* 3, 625. *verbera flagri* 2, 158. *strata tororum* 3, 621. 4, 176. *lapidum telis* 3, 721. *turba propinquorum* 1, 108. *substantia panis* 1, 595. *miseramen parvi panis* 4, 289. *virtutis honos* *pr.* 7. *labes malorum* 3, 28. *rabies veneni* 1, 404. *numerus prolis* 1, 465. *germine pomi* 1, 699.

In the same way with a word denoting place: *mentem riget amne dulcis Iordanis* pr. 26 (cf. *Aen.* 6, 659).

After *nomen*: *nomen tenere Magorum* 1, 226. So, *fatui miserive* 1, 503. *matris generisque* 2, 732. *Petri* 1, 422. *minimi* 1, 492. *magni* 1, 495. *diversae gentis* 3, 429, and many others. (But: *hic habuit nomen Lazarus* 4, 316.)

Note. For constructions after *nomen est* etc., see § 55.

§ 42. **Objective Genitive** is common: *iusti accusatio* 4, 594. *plebis miseratio* 3, 205. *ardorem bibendi* 2, 268. *damnum lucis* 3, 309. *prophetarum insectatio* 1, 471. *cura moderaminis* 1, 6. *cura nostri conspectus* 4, 773. *nummorum cupido* 2, 442. *verborum ponite curam* 2, 464.

Freer examples are: *fiducia patris* 1, 648 (cf. *Ov. M.* 8, 433). *generis* 1, 331. *offensio lapidis* 1, 393. *laetitia inventae agnae* 3, 415. *corporis et animi potestas* 2, 489. *potestatem minimi capilli* 1, 543.

§ 43. **Genitive after Verbal Nouns in -tor**: *vestrae doctorem lucis* 3, 109. *genitor rerum* pr. 4. *viactorem leti* 4, 769. *servator iusti* 1, 2.

§ 44. **Genitive of Quality** is rare. The following examples are quotable: *suppressae vocis pavitancia dicta volutat* 1, 95. *gens nullius fidei* 3, 365. *tantaeque minister virtutis* 3, 27. *tantae molis spectacula* 3, 326. *immensae virtutis dona* 3, 73. So without a noun: *unum damnati capitis* 4, 600. Expressions of *name*: *nominis Hebraei sunt Gessamencia rura* 4, 478. *proceres Iudaei nominis* 2, 178.

§ 45. **Partitive Genitive.**

1) with numerals: *milia quinque virorum* 3, 91. *plebis caelestis* 1, 171. With *unus* (used by *Cic.* etc.) *procerum unus* 2, 178. *unus discipulorum* 2, 362. (But: *e discipulis unus* 2, 19. 4, 422. 4, 522.) cf. *solus procerum* 4, 716. *solus regum* 4, 808 (cf. *Ter. Phorm.* 587. *Pliny* 10, 23 (33) § 69).

2) with neuter pronouns: *his rerum* 4, 300. *quantum temporis* 2, 698.

3) with substantivized neuter adjectives (on the very common occurrence of such adjective-nouns see § 117).

a) in the singular rare: *iteris duplum* 1, 557. The joining of a preposition to such an adjective in the sing.

is post-classical, first used freely by Livy (Dräger, Hist. Synt.<sup>2</sup> 1, 456). Probably the only case in Juvencus is: *sub occiduum caeli* 4, 147.

b) in the plural, common and very characteristic (only *one* such case in Caes. b. c. 3, 105): *iussa laboris* 3, 700. *firmissima legis* 4, 38. *per diversa loci* 4, 107. *iusta operum* 1, 468. *per longa viarum* 1, 227. *per lubrica mortis* 4, 499. *caeli secreta* 1, 175. (*cordis secreto* 3, 169.) *sollemnia paschae* 2, 153. *mediocria cenae* 3, 619. *mollia prati* 4, 266. *obscura legum* 1, 293. *omnia legis* 1, 235. *mundi* 2, 198 etc. *operta mentis* 2, 82. *plurima terrae* 1, 145. *saepta viarum* 3, 755. *sublimia lucis* 4, 115. *tristia morbi* 4, 314. *ultima barathri* 4, 67.

4) with substantivized adjectives used personally. This usage first introduced by Vergil; most frequent in Tacitus: *eximios vatum* 3, 292. *multos plebis* 2, 324. *plerosque hominum* 3, 487. *princeps vatum* 4, 404. *multi vestrum* 4, 109.

Note. The metaphorical expression: *culmina vatum* 1, 233 is similar to *amicorum columnen*, Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

5) after pronouns used personally: *quisquam nostrum* 4, 278. 295. *vestrum* 3, 707. *quis vestrum* 3, 303.

§ 46. **Predicate Gen. with esse**, in the following cases: *hoc nostrae non est comprehendere mentis* 2, 189. *en regem nostrae quem credere gentis debuimus* 4, 680. Denoting simple possession: *stultarum non est prudentia talis* 4, 204, and elsewhere.

§ 47. **Genitive with Adjectives of Relation** exhibits classical usage in case of *nescius*, *memor*, *expers*, *proprius*. *Liber* (4, 619) and *tenax* (3, 518) with the gen. belong to post-classic or poetical diction.

Note 1. On *similis* see § 60.

Note 2. The genitive with *aequaeva* is ἀπ. εἰρ. 4, 270. Elsewhere it is used absolutely or construed with the dat. See Pliny 16, 14, 86.

Note 3. The line: *captos oculis et erurum debile vulgus* 3, 198 introduces a gen. instead of the abl. of respect. This use is ἀπ. εἰρ. and must be regarded as a bold poetical construction. Cf. 3, 643.

§ 48. **Genitive of Charge or Penalty.** Only after *crimen*: pr. 20. 3, 478.

§ 49. **Genitive of Price**, only in the sentences: *animum pluris facimus quam escas* 1, 632. *amore pluris* 2, 501.

§ 50. **Genitive dependent on Genitive** is avoided, though it occurs twice, — in one instance with the genitives placed immediately together: *regnorum caeli celebratio* 4, 117. *maculas ipsorum temnite vitae* 4, 55.

§ 51. **Genitive after Verbs of Remembering or Forgetting**, occurs with *meminisse*, as 1, 395.

§ 52. **For the Genitive with Verbs of Plenty and Want** see § 68.

#### 4. Dative.

§ 53. **With Intransitives**: *abnegare sibi*, 'deny himself' (ἄπ.?) 3, 304. *haerere* 1, 720. *imperare* 2, 38. *talibus indignans* 3, 32 (post-cl.). *indulgens ebrietati* 4, 192. *iubere*, with dative and inf.: 1, 376. 740. 2, 11. 3, 93. 624. *parere* 1, 740 etc. *propinquare* 3, 104. *pugnare* 4, 563 (accord to Dräger a Graecism) *servire* 1, 712 etc. *suadere* 3, 78.

Note. *Comitari* (= 'comitem esse') has twice the dative: 2, 693. 4, 219. It is also followed by the accusative: *dextram comitatur harundo* 4, 646.

§ 54. **After Verbs Compounded with Prepositions.**

a) Intransitives. The following verbs are followed by the dative: *adescere*, *adcumbere*, *adesse*, *adhaerere* (freq. after Livy), *annuere*, *arridere*, *concedere*, *concurrere* (only used absolutely in classic prose), *contingere*, *incumbere*, *inhaerere*, *inhiare*, *inolescere*, *insinuare*, *insistere*, *instare*, *insultare* (so Cic. Verr. 5 § 132), *invigilare* (poet.), *obsistere*, *occurrere*, *praestare*, *resistere*, *subire* (poet.), *succedere*, *succumbere*, *succurrere*.

Note. *Incidere* and *incubare* are followed by the accus. Cf. § 34.

b) Transitive verbs, which may also have a direct object in the accusative: *abdere*, *addicere*, *adfigere*, *adsternere*, *componere*, *conferre*, *exercere*, *imponere*, *imprimere*,

inducere, infundere, ingerere, inserere, offerre, postponere, subdere, subicere.

§ 55. **Nomen est** is followed by the nominative of the proper name: cui nomen est Iesus 2, 106. cui nomen Ioseph 3, 25. nomen Legio est nobis 2, 58. Nobiscum Deus est nomen cui 1, 142. The nom. instead of the acc. appears in the expression: Lazarus hic habuit nomen 4, 316. The case is doubtful in: nomen gestabat Ioseph 4, 718. (Note also the expressions: procures Iudaei nominis 2, 178. nominis Hebraei Gessameneia rura 4, 478. sit nomine Iesus 1, 63. nomine Iohannem vocitare memento 1, 26. cient fatui sub nomine fratrem 1, 503. cf. § 41.)

§ 56. **Dative of Reference (commodi et incommodi)**. Exceedingly common, especially with pronouns: tibi puerum gigni 1, 70. So 1, 14. 40. vobis 1, 41. 690 etc. sibi 2, 655. 696. 3, 79 etc. cui 1, 19. 140. 717. 2, 45 etc. his 1, 467. illi 1, 769. 4, 12. illis 1, 417. 2, 761.

With present participles: iubenti 1, 77. tractanti 1, 137. surgenti 1, 355. revertenti 2, 76.

Note. Dative after verbs of deprivation and separation: quis tulerat vitam 4, 721. precibus locum abegit 3, 449. sitim mihi removit 4, 273. morti fratrem rapere acerbae 4, 341. sustulit thronum saevis 1, 101. segni tollatur portio 4, 250. omnibus dempsit languores 3, 200.

§ 57. **Final Dative**. Of rare occurrence and inconspicuous: hospitio fuerant habitacula 1, 154. duroque datur praesepe cubili 1, 157. For this dative the accus. with *ad* is used in the expression: hic puer ad casum populi datur 1, 209.

Note. Final dative after gerundive in 2 cases: cura manibus lavandis 3, 136. copia fructibus promendis 3, 660.

§ 58. **Dative after Passive Verbs**:

a) after the gerundive invariably: nato videnda 2, 638. Cf. 1, 353. 2, 145. 3, 728. 4, 84.

b) after forms of the passive containing the perfect participle. (This construction not in Caesar.) accitos famulis 3, 739. vox instincta Deo 1, 276 (?). inventum sibi 1, 242. credita cunctis 1, 73 (cf. § 67).

c) after other passive verb-forms: *cunctis gentibus haberi* 1, 100. *cunctis gloria laudetur* 1, 482. *cur quoquam iumenta trahantur* 3, 628. *merces vobis servatur* 1, 470. *vobis curetur* 1, 653. *cui impletur voluntas* 2, 730. *quaeratur lectio vobis* 2, 676. *non mihi captatur gloria* 2, 681. *homini videantur* 3, 531. *cernitur suis* 4, 785. *respuitur vobis* 2, 683.

§ 59. **Final Locative after Verbs of Motion.** A poetical construction very common in Juvenecus: *hamus profundo praecipitetur* 3, 391. *hacc templo feruntur* 1, 189. *inseruit astris* 3, 267. *quem dimittere vitae* 4, 602. *proiecit templo argentum* 4, 629. *pacem terris inmittere* 2, 498. *obreptans animo* 1, 547. *aris inferret odores* 1, 10. *adytis admota munera* 1, 507. *servum cladibus abdet.* 4, 195. *teluri infodiens* 4, 235. *adveniet terris* 4, 121. *vitaeve animove sedebunt* 3, 149. *illa cadunt solo* 2, 739. *labuntur leto* 2, 747. *prostravit viridi terrae* 1, 162. 4, 495. *condunt terrae truncum* 3, 69. *prosternere leto* 4, 406 (cf. 4, 331).

§ 60. **Dative after Adjectives** occurs with *consci*, *dissonus*, *facilis*, *gratus*, *ignotus*, *infensus*, *levis*, *nescius*, *noxius*, *obnoxius*, *obvius*, *propius*, *visibilis*. With exceptions noted below, *similis* and *consimilis* are always followed by the dative, thus: *parenti* 1, 572. *sibi* 2, 197 (*voluceri* 1, 723). *ministris* 4, 33. *sepulcris* 4, 74. *agro* 2, 779. *agricolae* 2, 795. *grano* 2, 813. *istis* 3, 575. *consimile isti* 4, 42. But: *similem sancti flatus* 2, 203. *domini consimile est* 3, 438.

Note. The infinitive after adjectives is found in the phrases: *sollers notare* 1, 225. *contentus prendere* 3, 619. *dignus comprehendere* 1, 190. *dignus contingere* 1, 339. *servire parata* 1, 78.

## 5. Ablative.

§ 61. **Ablative of Manner.** Perhaps one of the most characteristic features of this work as a monument of late Latin is the frequent use of the modal ablative of the gerund. (See Schmalz, *Lat. Synt.* § 93 a 2 and Miodonski, *Anonymus adv. aleatores*, p. 68.) This is a vulgar usage, rarely occurring in older Latin, wanting in Cicero and

Caesar, very common in late Latin, and surviving in Romance languages in forms in -do. It has often the force of a present participle in agreement with the subject. *Quae Deus dignando loquetur* 1, 93. *mox praegrediendi viando* 126. *ritum servando parentes* 282. *homines audendo docebit* 491. *diem verbis ducendo fatigant* 582. *temptando* 2, 586. *ad sociat glomerando furores* 721. *insinuando adit* 797. *insinuando docebat* 3, 20. *inrita facitis docendo* 143. *qui fecit ista miserando* 4, 282. *vigilando ducite noctem* 487.

Otherwise the abl. of manner is generally supplied with an attribute, as: *auribus adsistunt clausis oculisque gravatis* 2, 770.

Without attribute: *iure* 1, 146. 4, 71. *ordine* 1, 304. *vicibus* 1, 3. *genitoris nomine veni* 2, 682. *nec quicquam fastu contempserit istos* 3, 407 (perhaps imitated from Propertius 1, 7, 25).

§ 62. **Ablative of Respect:** *cruribus atque oculis debile vulgus* 3, 643. *simplicitate superate columbas* 2, 459. *callens astris* 1, 258. *natu gravior* 1, 216. *lingua et visu truncatum* 2, 603. *captos oculis* 3, 198. *medio submersus corpore* 3, 120. *maiestate potens* 4, 156.

§ 63. **Ablative of Price**, probably only: *nulla mercede dabuntur* 2, 439.

§ 64. **Ablative after Comparatives:** *seminibus minus omnibus* 2, 815. *deterior suppliciiis* 2, 455. *minor hoc* 2, 538. *maior virtute* 2, 262. *amore meo pluris* 2, 501. *manifestior luce* 2, 669. *potior Solomone* 2, 711. *dicto citius* 1, 763.

§ 65. **Ablative of Degree of Difference:** *quanto felicius esset* 4, 441.

§ 66. **Ablative of Quality** throughout is rare. The following cases are quotable: *famoso nomine latro* 4, 601. *blando obsequio esse* 1, 563. *liventi pectore daemon* 3, 37. *praestupido corde pars* 4, 199. *aequali praemia nummo* 3, 571. Perhaps also: *ferro fulgente machaera* 1, 212. *insidias maculoso textu* 1, 431. *veteri incunabula textu* 1, 156.

§ 67. **Ablative of Means** presents little that is unusual. *Agent* without a preposition after passive verb: *Deo*

instincta 1, 276 (or dat.? § 58 b). daemone pellitur atro 2, 614. numine iussus 1, 264. 313. iussa 1, 219. Simple abl. of means following *ab*: stellae ab ortu admonitos 1, 230. Fruor, vescor and opus est are followed by the abl.: 2, 354. 3, 47. 4, 438.

§ 68. Ablative after Verbs of Plenty and Want. *Complere* has the abl. 6 times (1, 22. 85. 215. 381. 3, 272. 4, 726), the genitive twice: complentur mixtae plebis 3, 760. completas reliquiarum 3, 253. — This construction is rare. — *Implere* has the ablative 5 times (1, 140. 169. 2, 46. 3, 173. 4, 587) the genitive once: fragminis 3, 90. *replere* has only the ablative: 2, 811. 3, 216. 4, 449 (Gen. with *replere* is ἀπ. εἰρ. in Livy 6, 25, 9). *carere* and *redundare* have the ablative: 1, 736. 3, 481. 2, 800; *egere* only the genitive: 1, 689. 2, 424.

Note. *Plenus* occurs with the ablative: erroribus omnia plena 4, 112. (The gen. is the regular prose construction).

§ 69. Ablative of Place Where is of very frequent occurrence with common nouns not provided with an attributive adjective; even more frequent than with such adjectives. Prepositions are used or omitted indifferently. desertis 4, 142. sedibus caeli 3, 16 (but: celsa *in* sede 4, 260). lance inferri 3, 63. navi 3, 220. 245 (*in* puppe 1, 433). terra defossis 1, 611. terris 4, 442. 3, 284. 286. 307. 4, 99. 1, 232. 2, 664. 2, 290 (*in* terris 1, 174). caelo 3, 285. 330 (but: *in* caelo et terris 4, 790). caeno 4, 67. imperio 1, 229. Simonis tectis 4, 409. templo 2, 576 (*in* templo 1, 44. 218). (demersit leto 3, 351? cf. *terrâ* Pliny n. h. 33 proem.). habitare sepulcris 2, 47. solo 4, 90. carceris poenis 4, 276. 280. tenebris inclusi 3, 450. 1, 415. carceris umbris immersum 1, 409. penetralibus repostum 4, 143 (but: *in* penetralibus manebit 2, 698). iteris medio 1, 243. tellure sepultum 4, 739. tumulo 4, 775. moenibus urbis 2, 248. somno 4, 603. vertice caeli 4, 153 (but: *in* vertice caeli 1, 614). caeli conditus arce 3, 517 (but: *in* culmine caeli 4, 65). undis recondi 3, 670. ramis conludat 2, 818. uteri sinuamine 1, 87. uteri gremio 1, 83. genetricis gremio 1, 199. praeseptis gre-

mio 1, 177. astris inseruit 3, 267. flumine lavet 3, 263 (but: *in* flumine abluere 1, 337). Bethleem mocnibus 1, 238. insidias disponere undis 1, 424. compressit corde dolorem 1, 410 (from Vergil). finibus Zabulorum ponere sedes 1, 411. inpostam rupibus urbem 1, 478 (but: *in* rupe resedit 1, 452). miserans animo 2, 79. demersa sopore 2, 401. pectoris arcano 2, 387. — Cf. the expressions of place with *pro*: proforibus 2, 726. limine 2, 584. fonte 2, 297.

§ 70. Ablative of Separation.

1) With names of *countries* the ablative without a preposition is rare and unclassic (see Quint. 1, 5, 38). One instance in Juvenecus: Aegypto 'from Egypt' 1, 273.

2) With common nouns. In classical times mostly limited to rure and domo (see Draeg. Hist. Synt.<sup>2</sup> I § 217). The following are the most noticeable instances after verbs denoting motion: bustis exsurgere 2, 659. caelo descendere 1, 11. 160. caelo vox missa 1, 163 (but: demissum alto e caeli solio 1, 17). corde fugavit 3, 370. cedere cornu 3, 617. discutitur squamoso corpore 2, 519. turbat corpore 2, 714. fesso fugeret corpore 2, 389. culnine templi 2, 484. Deo vox missa 1, 184. domibus sustollere 4, 125. fluctibus me diripe 3, 121. subtrahet igni pr. 22. scopulorum margine 2, 67. mensis legere 3, 89. mocnibus 2, 250. 298. procedunt ore 2, 634. pectore promit 2, 114. pectore verba procedunt 4, 556. depromit pectore 4, 348. cf. 4, 459. 366. 3, 373. penetralibus erumpunt 3, 150. praeceptis labare 3, 136. abrupto tolletis profundo 2, 591. secreto cordis 3, 169. sepulcro 4, 393. tectis 2, 616. 4, 573. egreditur templo 4, 86. cf. 2, 733. thalamis concidit 4, 24. thesauris promuntur 2, 633. tumulo 4, 395.

Furthermore, the ablative of separation is used without a preposition after the verbs: abesse 3, 298 etc. abstinere 3, 49. avertere 3, 240. dimittere 4, 682. dirimere 2, 500. discedere 4, 604. discludere 3, 162. excludere 2, 451. exuere 3, 487. prohibere 1, 520. 4, 417. remittere 3, 35. secernere 1, 298. servare 4, 309 etc. solvere 1, 155 etc. (but: with *de* 4, 680; *e* 1, 517). spoliare 4, 371 etc.

Note 1. The ablative of Source or Origin is used

after *genitus* 1, 166. 4, 654. *progenitus* 1, 755. *natus* 2, 196 (but: *e* *conjugē natum* 1, 18). This abl. is rare after a verb, as: *Davidis germine nasci* 4, 47 (cf. *Pliny n. h.* 8, 29).

Note 2. Perhaps *ἐπ. εἰρ.* is the gerundive abl. after *liber*: *meis gregibus cogendis liber aberrat* 2, 621.

§ 71. **Ablative denoting Time When** is nearly always supplied with an attribute, as: *natali die* 3, 52. *prima luce* 3, 572. Cf. 1, 132. 283. 724. 2, 292. 384. 508. 4, 129. 432. 548. 599. Without an attribute: *principio* 3, 468. *noctis medio* 4, 207.

§ 72. **Ablative Absolute.** This construction occurs 56 times in the 3210 lines, 41 times with the perf. pass. participle, 10 times with the pres. act. participle. 3 times with the participles of deponent verbs, viz: *vespere orto* 3, 569. *genitore precatō* 3, 85. 4, 506. Noticeable is: *audito Christum venisse* 4, 338.

§ 73. **Other Ablative Constructions.**

*Dignus* takes the abl.: *pr.* 27. 1, 422. 562. 2, 108. 4, 89 etc. It is also followed by the infinitive: *dignus comprehendere* 1, 190. *contingere* 1, 339.

*Fido* and *confido* take the abl.: 2, 164. 4, 513. 526.

*Muto* is followed by the abl.: *vino mutaverat undas* 2, 329. *tenebrae mutantur lumine* 2, 517.

## f) Participles, Gerund, Gerundive and Supine.

### 1. Participles.

§ 74. **Statistical Investigation.** As representing a fairly vivid portion of the narrative, the first 500 lines of Book IV were investigated in order to determine the relative use of verbs and participles, and all such forms were noted. In the case of complementary infinitives and infinitives after verbs *sentiendi et declarandi* the whole expression was counted as one finite verb, thus: *volunt ire, videbant (cas) gestare*. Participial nouns, such as *dictum*, *factum* and *meritum* were not reckoned as participles. In these 500 lines, there are 470 finite verb-forms to 186 participles (72% : 28%), the latter being divided as follows:

perfect passive participles, 98; present active participles, 74; gerundive passive participles, 11; future active participles, 3. There should also be noted 3 cases of the ablative of the gerund which is equivalent to the present participle (§ 61).

Juvenecus's frequent employment of the participle gives a vivid and well-colored picture in description, while preserving separate the main steps of the narrative, and at the same time effects a condensation by the omission of dependent clauses. For instance the passage 3, 653 ss. may be cited: 'linquens urbem Bethaniam petit, rediensque in margine cernit stratae tendentem diffusa umbracula ficum'. Here are 2 finite verbs, 3 present participles, 1 perf. part. as adjective, and 1 perf. part. as noun.

The present participle especially contributes to condensation: et tunc finis erit currentia saecula solvens 4, 120. illum stipantes miracula magna moventem 1, 448. talia dicentem factio frendens temptare adgreditur 4, 1. 2. So with the perfect participle: progressi famuli inventos duxere 3, 759.

§ 75. **Present Participle joined to Object after Verbs of Perceiving.** Hitherto only observed in Calp. Piso Cic. Sall. Nepos Vitruv. and Livy (Schmalz, Lat. Synt. § 109). Frequent with *cernere*: cernit ipsum lavaera petentem 1, 347. So 1, 169. 176. 659. 2, 313. 3, 655. cf. 4, 574. With other verbs: quem veniens Dominus servan-tem iussa videbit 4, 188. cognovit pueros complentes tecta 3, 646. ubi pergentem Christum vidit 2, 53. ubi illum tendentem respexit 2, 110. hunc curatum et vigentem cognovit factio 2, 605. Not very different is: repperit populum venalia locantem 2, 155.

§ 76. **For the Deponent in Passive Sense**, see § 72. For *perf. part.* in *Middle Sense*, see § 26.

§ 77. **Deponent Perf. Part. used Aoristically**, relatively uncommon: lunae cursum comitata insania 1, 446. Christum veneratus adorat 3, 355. causata natam iacentem 3, 178. innixus figit vestigia 3, 115.

§ 78. **Future Participle used as Attribute.** Not

rare, e. g.: venturo cedere soli 4, 742. venturi aevi 4, 93. salve iutura terras 1, 58. Denoting purpose: venit femina hauritura undas 2, 251. motura sororem interiora petit 4, 359. descenderet credentes iunctura 2, 226.

§ 79. **Present Act. Part. for Perfect:** iam venerat ante renascens 3, 349. talia perspiciens discedens aptat medellam 2, 599.

§ 80. **Passive for Active:** dubitata fides verbis mulcetur amaris 3, 123.

§ 81. **With Particles:** iam desperantibus 1, 9. iam tum vergentibus 1, 8.

## 2. Gerund.

§ 82. **For Modal Ablative,** see § 61. The gerund presents little that is noteworthy, besides the cases mentioned in § 61. It occurs altogether about 25 times, nearly always as modal ablative, or in the genitive after a noun, as: ardorem bibendi 2, 268. causa tacendi 4, 597.

## 3. Gerundive.

§ 83. **Gerundive for Past perf. part.:** mandata temnenda peregi 1, 38. volvenda dies 1, 106.

§ 84. **Gerundive denoting End after Active Verbs:** puerum moustrant colendum 1, 242. fructus locavit habendos 3, 715. pullum praebent sedendum 3, 632. (vina) gustanda tradant 2, 145. credens servis tractanda talenta 4, 228. duo cepit habenda 4, 229.

§ 85. **Gerundive with ad, denoting Purpose:** ad deponendas maculas vocabat 1, 310. mentem ad capienda Dei penetralia constabilistis 2, 759. ad pacem properans transcurrere petendam 1, 508.

§ 86. **Gerundive has the force of an Attributive Adjective:** horrendus 1, 266. 374. 733. 3, 61. 4, 286. 287. mirandus 1, 271. 444. 4, 598. nefandus 4, 649. pudendus 3, 710. venerandus 1, 347. 279. 2, 119. 534. 280. 3, 201. 728. 4, 785. 356. 388. 671. 683.

§ 87. **Copula Omitted with Gerundive:** deflendi semper scribae 4, 69. But, deflendae sunt matres 4, 127.

#### 4. S u p i n e.

§ 88. **Occurrence of Supine.** The supine occurs only in the Vergilian expressions: mirabile dictu 2, 44. 3, 18. 88. and mirabile visu 3, 103.

#### g) Prepositions.

§ 89. **Noticeable constructions:**

a) post-position: auras ad, 2, 144. terras atque acquora circum pr. 13. nato cum 2, 129. haec inter 4, 114. rupe sub excisa 4, 373. hoc super 2, 527. sidera supra 3, 409. populo sub teste 3, 478.

b) separation of prep. by conjunction: trans et Jordanem 1, 415.

c) prep. omitted with second noun: in caelo ut terris 1, 594.

Note. A detailed account of the prepositions is necessarily deferred to a later treatment. See *Archiv f. lat. Lex.* 6, 267.

#### 2. Interrogative Sentences.

§ 90. **Interrogative Particle Lacking:** hoc tu poteris renovare? 2, 172. nunc demum quaeris? 3, 504. cernis defecisse liquorem? 2, 132. cernis quae sit gloria? 1, 400. In none of these cases is the question asked strictly for information, but is rather rhetorical. This omission of the particle is very common in Cicero. (See Draeg. Hist. Synt. § 156.)

§ 91. **Si as Interrogative Particle:** si credis puro de pectore, Martha? 4, 354. si credunt pectora vestra? 2, 410. This form ( = Gk. εἰ ) is common in ecclesiastical Latin. See Roensch, *Itala u. Vulgata* p. 404.

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## B. Subordinate Sentences.

### 1. Subordination Without Relative Pronouns or Particles.

#### a) Paratactic Constructions.

§ 92. **Simple Subjunctive:** orabant linqueret regionem 2, 74 (cf. orabant ne traheretur 2, 335). Johannes vocitetur ingeminat 1, 110. satis est iubeas 1, 748 (ἄπ. εἰρ.?). te precor deturbes 3, 358. rogabant peterent, negarent 4, 610. pergunt mercentur olivum 4, 217. rogitabant sumeret escas 2, 302. tu peteres traderet 2, 258.

**Note.** A mixture of subjunctive and infinitive constructions is noticeable in the following passage: ego precipiam ne quis . . . audeat, atque . . . moveri 1, 499 ss. Cf.: dicitis adveniet . . . venire 3, 226 ss.

§ 93. **Conditional Sentences Without Particle:** solvite templum, restituam 2, 166. dixissent prophetam, culpam traheret confessio 3, 687.

§ 94. **Paratactic Temporal Construction:** fuderat iubar sol. discipuli rogitant 3, 1.

#### b) Infinitive, and Acc. with Inf.

§ 95. **Final Infinitive.** Used after verbs of motion in Plautus and Terence, not known in classic prose, common in Archaisms, Vulgate and ecclesiastical Latin. A characteristic feature of Juvencus's syntax: capit frangere panem 4, 446. concurrunt visere 4, 744. — comprehendere 4, 531. current levare 1, 392. dimisit ponere 2, 671. exorsus sumere 4, 630. incumbunt conquirere 4, 543. laborant foedare 1, 605. — purgare 1, 661. — addere 1, 274. dedit observare 1, 187. datur sperare 4, 424. misi succidere 2, 318. misit disquirere 2, 228. — expendere 2, 228. mitto aptare 2, 535. properat nectere 1, 383. — disperdere 2, 68. reddit portare 3, 497. repetat sustollere 4, 125. sequitur disperdere 2, 374. veni dissolvere 1, 483. — inmittere 2, 498. — revocare 2, 360. vocabit accumbere 1, 757.

§ 96. **Objective Infinitive**, after causative and auxiliary verbs. This infinitive follows the verbs: *audere cogere curare desinere dignari exoptare gaudere hortari indulgere insistere instituere merere monstrare noscere orare parcere poscere quiescere recusare requirere rogare sinere suadere subigere temptare urgere velle vetare volutare.*

§ 97. **Simple Infinitive as Subject**. Very common: *vestrum est iungere* 4, 793. *aequum est omnibus nescire* 4, 163. *certum est ponere fructum* 4, 283. cf. 3, 387. *difficile est avelli* 3, 522. *necesse est credere* 1, 72. cf. 1, 182. 240. 2, 473. *satis est acquare* 2, 477. *facile est cernere* 4, 11. 146. *fuerit vacuum tollere* 3, 246. *est iniustum claudere* 3, 690. *dignum est quaerere* 3, 138. *fas est iurare* 1, 538. *par sit succedere* 2, 446. *non est credere vestrum* 3, 708. *non est credere unum incurrere* 2, 491. *est mihi virtus ponere* 4, 496. *est animus committere* 3, 283. *grata domus habitare* 2, 47. *mens est dimittere* 3, 726. *curam tractare* 4, 230. *complacuit prosternere* 4, 406. *ludus erat concidere* 2, 52. Cf. 2, 189. 1, 640. 2, 760. 489. 573. 515. 3, 463. 327. 1, 168. 561. 563 etc. and see § 21.

Note. Infinitival Clause as subject of a finite verb: *inlotis manibus sumere victum non polluit unquam* 3, 175.

§ 98. **Accusative with Infinitive in Indirect Discourse**. The following verbs may be mentioned as followed by this construction: *admonere certare* 3, 345 (ἄπ. εἰρ.?) *comperire concedere discere docere dubitare exorare facere gaudere imperare iubere* (also followed by dat. and inf. and *ut* with subj. 2, 145) *legere monere notare nuntiare ostendere perferre permittere praecipere promittere spondere stupere urgere.*

§ 99. **Accusative with Infinitive as Subject**: *corpus vos quaerere* 4, 753. *fama venit remeasse salutem* 2, 343. *iniustum est nos quaerere* 3, 575. *concessum est [cum] surgere* 2, 103. *certum est te esse prophetam* 2, 278. *natum tolli necesse est* 2, 219. *natum inhabitare necesse est* 1, 301. *nec mirum videatur corpora exsurgere* 2, 659. *creditur vos tenere* 3, 651.

§ 100. **Present Participle Takes Up Infinitive Construction:** nuntius perfert iuvenem iacere et tenentem 4, 313.

§ 101. **Other Noticeable Points in Infin. and Accus. Construction:**

a) Accus. w. Inf. in Ablative Absolute Construction: audito Christum venisse 4, 338.

b) Infinitive depends on verb implied in noun: latratibus. . . Moyses iubere 4, 15.

c) Two infinitives: voluistis visere stramen moveri 2, 528. stupuistis lignum desisse ducere sucos 3, 664. nescire auderes dicere 4, 246. non est credere unum incurrere 2, 491.

d) Subject, when a pronoun, is often omitted: tum [eum] solvi iussit 4, 397. docuit [se] dedere 4, 448. edocuit [se] vidisse 1, 45. extinxisse putat cunctos 1, 269. conclamant [cum] decipiendum 2, 598 etc.

## 2. Subordination by means of Relative Pronouns and Particles.

§ 102. **A General Relative Implying a Condition,** is very common, e. g.:

a) *quicumque* linquet, capiet 3, 545. Cf. 3, 60. 148. 756 2, 238. 451. 504.

b) *quicquid* poscis certum est posse venire 4, 342.

c) *quisque* aberit, . . consistet 2, 619. Cf. 2, 621. 628. 3, 401 etc.

d) *qui* tenebit, . . . hunc faciam 1, 721. Cf. 3, 286. 393. 401. 476 etc.

§ 103. **Relative Clauses of Characteristic Result:** aderat tempus quo fundere partum dies cogeret 1, 105. genuit nec femina quemquam maior qui esset 2, 537. sex illie fuerant vascula quae aperirent 2, 140. portio quae posset praestare 3, 376. merces quae factum tale sequatur 1, 575. venit qui dedat 4, 509. genitus puer est qui populis lucem propaget 1, 167. cui submittant colla procellae 2, 42 etc., very common.

Note 1. *Sunt qui* with the indicative: sunt quos iactantia tollit 1, 580.

Note 2. Informal Indirect Discourse: prosiliunt testes qui audissent Iesum dicere 4, 547.

§ 104. **Relative Clauses of Purpose:** quendam quaeri iubebat qui caperet mandata 4, 431. famulos missos qui ad laeta vocarent 3, 747. veni immittere gladium qui dirimat natum 2, 499. famulos mittit quis portio daretur 3, 719. signa dabit quis proles hominis clareat 4, 154. omnis sit recta semita quae vestigia gestet 1, 316.

§ 105. **Attraction of Antecedent into Relative Clause:** quem tibi terribilis concussit corde pavorem visus, eum, etc. 1, 14. capessat quod Deus vult pandere munus 3, 491. nulla istic iaceant fuerant quae condita membra 4, 758. quae vos atlaca receptent 3, 329. veteres ponunt quae iussa prophetae 1, 484. quae cupitis benefacta, haec praestate 1, 676. This attraction belongs especially to poetical style.

Note. Attraction of the case of a relative to that of its antecedent does not seem to take place.

§ 106. **Further Cases.**

a) Change of Construction from subj. to indic.: consimile est domini qui iusserit . . . et praecipit 3, 440.

b) Second Pers. in rel. clause: domino servire qui meteres, etc. 4, 242.

c) Subj. by attraction: quid quaestio vellet quam mox scribis dedisset 3, 160.

§ 107. **Accusative Conjunction.**

1. After *quod*.

a) quod after vv. sentiendi et declarandi. A late and colloquial use, very common in ecclesiastical Latin (cf. quoniam § 108, 2). Occurs after prodiderat 1, 192. manifestatur 1, 238. sentis 1, 300. mentis penetralia tanget 1, 506. iurabo 1, 713. scimus 2, 291. docebat 2, 327. mentem tenebat 2, 388. putat 3, 35. cernens 3, 38. memorant 3, 152. dicitis 3, 245. scire 3, 248. firmare 3, 262. credere 4, 468. dicere 4, 547. aiunt 3, 567.

Note 1. Quod follows the verbal idea contained in the noun *fama*: fama quod virtus cuncta domaret 3, 34.

Note 2. Subst. clause with quod as subj. of finite

verb: ego quod genitoris nomine veni, Respuitur vobi 2, 683.

b) quod *causal* is generally followed by the subjunctive as introducing a reason in the mind of another than the writer, as: lactantes quod omnia vera recurrant 1, 180. Cf. 1, 702. 2, 150. 296. 567. 3, 473. 494. 4, 579. 634. But with indic.: Petrum mulier quod viderat, inquit 4, 571. So: 1, 119. 134. 4, 329.

c) Perhaps ἄπ. εἰρ. is the phrase: haut dubium est quod 2, 180.

2. *Quia*. It is noticeable that Juvencus does not follow the frequent usage of ecclesiastical authors, Vulgate, etc. in employing *quia* in declarative clauses equivalent to accus. with infin. (cf. his use of *quod* and *quoniam*).

*quia, causal* is much less frequent than *quod*, and is followed by the indicative: suboles quia degener errat 1, 333. quia testis habetur 2, 666. labat quia 3, 373.

3. *Quam* appears with *post* always in the form *postquam*, and is followed by the indicative, — either historical present or perfect, c. g. 1, 247. 3, 451. 4, 92. 366. 398. 611. Compare: ante etiam quam te vocitarent verba Philippi vidit te Spiritus 2, 116.

a) Comparative clauses with *quam*: citius poterunt transire quam queat ut dives videre 3, 525. refert membrum perdere quam dedere 1, 525. nec prius solveris quam reddatur 1, 517.

#### 4. *Dum*.

*dum* 'while' with pres. indic.: dum complet, ecce populi venere 2, 321. hoc curetur dum graditur 1, 513.

*dum* 'so long as', with future: quae manet dum saecula volabunt pr. 12.

*dum* 'until', with accessory idea of purpose: detrusit in tormenta dum lueret 3, 455.

#### § 108. Locative Conjunction.

1. *Cum* (*quom*). The imperf. and pluperf. after *cum* are regularly in the subjunctive, as: 1, 10. 196. 645. 2, 115. 3, 53. 4, 205. but: iamque torpebant omnia Cum puppis medio sulcabat in aequore fluctus 3, 98.

2. *Quoniam*, causal, is always followed by the indicative: 1, 720. 2, 657. 663. 675. 4, 231.

*quoniam* after verbs of remembering is treated, according to late Latin and ecclesiastical usage, like *quia* and *quod*, i. e.: introducing a substantive clause equivalent to the accus. with infin.: memini quoniam non sola tenebit 1, 379. meminisse quoniam planus ille solebat 4, 731.

3. *Donec* has always the meaning 'until', and is always construed with the subjunctive, whereas Cicero uses it only with the indicative.

Vita fuit puero donec vates ad officium pubesceret 1, 130. iubet transire fretum donec dimitteret omnes 3, 94. donec interitus veniat ne deerit 1, 488. praeteriet neque generatio donec cuncta claudat finis 4, 159. nec praesentia deerit donec dissolvat saecula finis 4, 800. celabat gaudium donec quinque complerent lumina lunam 1, 50. claudetur vox donec cuncta firmentur 1, 41.

5. *Ut*.

a) *Ut* relative: ut undae involvere terras, sic descendet 4, 168. ut arbor vestitur germine, sic dolus patescit 1, 700. ut credis, veniet 1, 762. (For omission of verb after relative *ut*, see § 6, 3.)

b) *ut* temporal: ut (eos) vidit, illi genitorem relinquunt, 1, 433. ut vidit Sanctus, movere praecipit 4, 374.

c) *Ut* final or consecutive shows little that is extraordinary. Notice the parallel use of a final infinitive and *ut*-clause: non misit disquirere sed ut verfant munera, 2, 229. — For other purpose-constructions see §§ 78. 85. 95.

Note. The negative final clause is always introduced by *ne*.

d) *Ut* after verbs of asking, promising, perceiving and teaching: dominum deprecere ut velit 2, 429. iubere ut tradant 2, 145. rogabant ut distingueret 4, 93 (*rogo* also followed by infinitive, 2, 35. 4, 605. 720. and simple subj. § 92). adiurabo ut fateare 4, 554. rogabat ut nati sederent 3, 592. spondent mandatum ut studeant 1, 391. cernitis ut subigant? 2, 60. audiet ut mendacia dices 4, 472. cernite ut lilia fulgent 1, 642. praecipit ut caperent 3, 570.

Note. *Ut* introduces a clause explanatory of a noun  
nec metus ut rapiant incendia hoc opus pr. 21.

5. *Ubi* is always temporal, and is generally construed  
with the historical present, perfect, future or future perfect—  
3 times with the pluperfect: *ubi tertia venerat hora* 3, 556 .  
*ubi transfluxerat hora* 3, 560. *ubi transegerat nonam horam*  
4, 689.

6. *Si*. On *si* as an interrogative particle, see § 91.  
On conditional clauses introduced by a general relative  
pronoun, see § 102.

a) *Si* local, in correlation with *sic*: *sic remittet, si  
velitis cedere* 1, 602. (This usage begins in literature with  
Horace — ep. 1, 7. 69 — but is perhaps the original con-  
struction. See Schmalz, Lat. Syn. § 295.)

b) *Si* after expressions of the emotions: *dignum ge-  
nuit quicquam si Nazara, miror* 2, 107.

c) Future indicative in both members of a condition:  
*si fides consistet, substantia cedit* 3, 668. *si acies nitebit,  
clare splendent* 1, 619. *si quis ausus erit, pariterque do-  
cebit, . . tenebit* 1, 490. cf. 4, 66.

d) Pres. indic. — future: *si Deus est genitor tibi,  
iaculabere corpus* 1, 387. *si veneramur, . . quis locus po-  
terit haberi* 1, 570.

e) Imperative or Jussive Subjunctive in Conclusion:  
*nunc si perfecta requiris . . distrahe* 3, 513. *si quis per-  
cusserit . . praeberere memento* 1, 551. *si tua virtus digna-  
tur, . . me permitte* 3, 112. *si paenitet, facite fructum*  
1, 330. *si cernis, corripe* 3, 420. *si te laqueaverit error,  
auctorem convellito et iaculare* 1, 525. *auferet si quis, . .  
cede libens pariterque ferat* 1, 554. *si quis vacat . . devitet*  
3, 614. *si fas est, transeat* 4, 490. *desiderium si te capit,  
veniat maritus* 2, 272. *si quis sequatur, abneget* 3, 304.  
*qui deceperit ullum, si sapiat, nectet saxa sua colla* 3, 405.  
*sin tua contemnit verba, tunc alius frequentet* 3, 423. *si  
quis loquetur . . credulitas absit* 4, 144.

f) Indicative in Indirect Discourse: *Moysea iubere, si  
quis conubium relinquet, . . vinculum debere ne pereat, etc.*  
4, 15 ss.

§ 109. **Modal Conjunction, with Quin:** ne littera deerit omnia quin fiant 1, 489. (Quin corroborative: nec poterat retinere furorem, quin etiam rumpebat vincula 2, 49.)

§ 110. **Ablative Conjunction with Quo** — ut: venisse viam quo numen adorent 1, 232. parcite, quo soli cognoscant talia digni 3, 289. talia promebat quo possent dicta concurrere 2, 826. percurret animam matris quo pateant volumina cordis 1, 213.

### **C. Characteristic Employment of the Different Parts of Speech.**

#### **1. Nouns.**

§ 111. **Abstracts in -io.** The number of such abstracts was greatly increased by the Christian prose writers, but Juvenecus can hardly be said to share in this innovation. He uses about 44 of these nouns, though some (such as *legio*, *regio*) have not a clearly abstract signification. Only 1 word (marked \*) is ἄπ. εἰρ. and 5 (followed by the sign †) belong to post-Augustan and late Latin. The remaining 38 are classical, though a few (as *dignatio*, *temptatio*), are used with a special and late meaning.

#### **List.**

*accusatio admiratio adolatio agitatio cautio celebratio confessio cunctatio curatio damnatio \*deflectio devotio dicio dignatio direptio discussio † distinctio divulsio † dubitatio factio generatio † glomeratio † insectatio largitio laudatio lectio legio miseratio moderatio offensio portio possessio quaestio ratio regio religio reparatio † selectio simulatio suspicio temptatio trepidatio veneratio visio.*

§ 112. **Plural of Abstracts.** A noticeable passage is 3, 170—171:

*consilia et caedes et furta nefanda tororum  
et fraudes fallaxque hominum pro testibus error.*

**Other abstracts** in the plural are: *affectus concentus consortia contagia gaudia ieiunia odia odores otia periuria pondera robora silentia solatia vices vitae vires.*

§ 113. **Plural of Concretes:** pluviis ventisque 1, 718. escas 2, 248. ciborum 2, 370. vina 2, 130. musta 2, 375. pectora 2, 111. 393. ante suos vultus 1, 36. corda 4, 355 (and often). terga asinae 3, 634. nectat saxo sua colla molari 3, 405. tuos vultus 2, 536. domibus egressi 2, 453. uteri pondera 1, 134. thalamos 3, 741.

§ 114. **Concretes used Collectively in Singular:** miles 4, 650 etc. flamma 1, 502. cordis 4, 7. scriba 4, 403.

§ 115. **Abstract Noun as Subject or Object,** reaches its highest limits in the age of Constantine, and the frequent employment of such nouns in place of a personal substantive or concrete noun is perhaps the *most characteristic* feature of this work, and occurs where all sorts of actions are indicated which could only be performed by a concrete being, as: pueros quos gaudens cura parentum hinc inde ferebat 3, 492. sustulerit corpus rapiens audacia discipulorum 4, 782. virtus . . caelum suspicit et genitorem precatur 4, 385. adplaudet laudatio vulgi 1, 576. Other bold examples: scriptis vester si crederet error 2, 690. admiratio plebis stupuit 1, 728. praemia iustitiae tribuet seclerique gehennam 1, 707. prodet fratrem insania fratris 2, 467. Dominum devotio cordis diligit 4, 40. turbet recens insania plebem 4, 737. pulcherrima virtus constituet bis sex sedes 3, 542. So triticeus nitor = triticum 2, 805. lunaris gratia lucis = luna 4, 150. ars = 'the money acquired by trading' 2, 157. spiceus horror = 'wheat' 2, 799. Compare furthermore 1, 217. 258. 312. 467. 543. 615. 702. 708. 750. 2, 8. 21. 262. 326. 416. 463. 540. 602. 612. 650. 3, 46. 50. 294. 430. 492. 546. 684. 4, 17. 20. 150. 572 etc. etc.

§ 116. **Nouns in -tor, -sor, -trix.** As in the use of abstracts in -io (§ 111), Juvenecus is very conservative in yielding to the later freedom of formation of verbal nouns with these suffixes, but follows classic usage in denoting by such terms the *possession of permanent quality* or *distinguishing characteristic*. 27 of these forms are used. 2 are ἀπ. εἰρ., 2 post-Augustan (†) and 2 poetical. The remaining 21 are classical.

accusator arator auctor \*completor conductor cultor  
doctor genetrix genitor lector messor monitor pastor \*per-  
spector praeceptor proditor quaesitor rector regnator (poet.)  
reperitor salvator† sator scrutator† servator temptator (poet.  
and P.-A.) ultor victor.

## 2. Adjectives.

§ 117. **Adjectives (and Participles) as Substantives.** The very free use of these expressions is one of the characteristic developments of silver and late Latinity, and is too common here to allow a complete catalogue. Especially does Juvenecus incline to neuter plural adjectives used in a concrete sense, followed by a partitive or appositional genitive. Such expressions as *sollemnia paschac*, *mediocria cenae*, were doubtless considered more impressive than a directer phrase to the same effect, and possessed a vaguer, more undefined shade of meaning, which added to their poetic quality.

a) Substantive-Adjectives modified by Attributive Adjectives: *dulcia bona bona mitia brutae segnes humiles egentes miseri egentes humiles minimi cari propinqui miseri iniqui miseri pravi miseri superbi mortalis ullus profunda horrenda vera omnia iusti lecti iustus venerabilis veteres iusti.*

b) Masculine and Feminine Adjectives used Substantively: *proximus profanus supplex maestus ferox Iudaeus pennatus incolumis unus fallaces balantes certi eximii parvi* — and participles very often, as: *flens frigans negans poscens pulsans petentes palpantes quaerentes lactentes credentes loquentes sequentes sectantes lugentes ridentes peccantes cenantes habitantes errantes defuncti praeteriti progressus.*

c) Neuter Singular: *altum arcanum castum duplum falsum futurum habitabile inane iustum meritum mirum occiduum optatum profundum serenum solidum sublime venturum verum mobile.*

d) Neuter Plural: (omitting common participle-nouns such as *facta, delicta, errata*) *abditā alta ardua celsa culta*

cuncta debita digna iussa devia directa diversa firmissima gesta inania incensa ingrata iusta laeta largissima longa longinqua lubrica medioeria mollia mutua obscura omnia operta penetralia plurima potiora prava prona sacra sancta scrupula secreta sollemnia sublimia summa terrena terrestria tristia ultima ventura vera venalia virentia.

Note. On the Partitive and Appositional Genitive after these forms see §§ 41, 45.

§ 118. **Freer Use of Comparative:** gens est ulterior 1, 224. primores huius (gentis) 1, 226. velocius exit 2, 749. non est certior hora 4, 226. gravior numerus 4, 404. iam gravior 1, 198. solus iustior 4, 716. senior 2, 191. 3, 355. pars est sapientior 4, 198 (cf. crebrius audisse 3, 262).

§ 119. **Adjective for Adverb.** This usage is much more common than among classic authors, and includes adjectives denoting time, place, the expression of emotion, etc. e. g.: miserans largire 1, 559. ut facilis veniat direptio 2, 618. fortior urget 3, 448. securus confer 3, 516. largior fluet gratia 2, 270. cede libens 1, 554. devotus adoret 1, 406. confidens respondet 3, 110. secretus adorat 3, 96. rarus messor superatur 2, 427. libens ornamenta caperet 4, 804. blandus iubebat 4, 767. ite volentes 4, 773. placidus audis 4, 388. pavidus refugit 2, 238. avidi petebant 1, 322. prior dedit 2, 306. serus domum repetit 2, 829. solus teneret 2, 608. primus noscet 1, 25. primus sumpsit 4, 22. haeserit qui primus piscis 3, 393. subitus descendet 4, 168. repentinus recurret 4, 183. novus in lucem veniat 2, 192. and many others. Cf. § 126.

### 3. Pronouns (and Adjective Pronouns).

§ 120. **Change of number in 1st Person:** mentem riget canentis . . . ut Christo digna loquamur pr. 27. quae facta sequamur, ut mihi etc. 3, 501. grates fatemur: me audis 4, 388. has mea mens vires cepit, et in tantum mihi lucet gratia ut versibus nostris gloria caperet, etc. 4, 801 ss.

§ 121. **Pronoun Omitted.** This is a common occurrence, especially in indirect discourse: See § 101 d. So:

pereuntem (me) diripe! 3, 121. invenit (eum) tractantem 1, 293. verba (eius) loquentis 3, 152.

§ 122. **Suus quisque:** donec dimitteret omnes in sua quemque viros 3, 95. natis quisque suis panem non detrahet 3, 186.

§ 123. **Interchange of Pronouns.**

a) nullus for nemo: nullus poterit conscendere 2, 214. ex ista nullus satiabitur unda 2, 266. nulli responsa negabat 4, 39. (Rare in Cicero.)

b) ullus = aliquis: qui deceperit ullum 3, 404.

c) totus = omnis: tota per oppida 1, 147. (From *sermo vulgaris*.)

d) alter = alius: veniet si nobilis alter 3, 616.

e) alius = alter: aliam vultus partem 1, 552.

#### 4. Adverbs.

§ 124. **Neuter of an Adjective in place of Adverb:** aeternum 1, 21. 4, 63. 304. 305. horrendum 1, 759. incauta 4, 194. immensum 1, 729. magnum 1, 86. 93. multum 4, 420. nimium 1, 685. parvum 1, 621. sordida 4, 190. tantum 3, 649. ultima 4, 546. See also § 119.

Note. *mox* = *simulatque*, see Archiv f. Lat. Lex. 6, 267.

#### 5. Numerals.

§ 125. **Use of Composite Form.** The frequent compound-forms of numerals are noticeable: bis quinis 4, 198. bis sex 2, 384. 3, 542. 4, 432. 2, 509. bis terna 3, 316. ter dena 4, 426. bisseño 2, 431 etc. While this tends to rhetorical display, it is also due to metrical reasons, as *duodecim* could not stand in hexameter verse.

§ 126. **Distributives for Cardinals.** A common usage of the Christian poets (see *Germania*, 33: 401). So: trinös ex ordine menses 1, 103. bisseños annos 1, 281. bis terna lumina 3, 316. bis quinis 4, 198. ter dena 4, 426. trinis verbis 4, 472 etc.

## 6. Particles.

§ 127. **Use of Negative Particles.** The negative particle *non* is used 61 times, *haut* 17 times. *Haut* is used most often with the adverb *aliter*. It is used with adjectives, is found 3 times in the phrase *haut mora*, and is used with the verbs *veni* and *poterat*. Livy, who seems to be the most frequent user of *haut* with a verb, does not employ it with either of these. (See M. Müller: *Zum Sprachgebrauch des Livius*.) *Non* introduces a jussive subjunctive: *non sit tibi copia* 3, 659.

Note. *Non* is used for greater emphasis in the phrase *non umquam* (= *numquam*) 4, 353. 454. 469. and *non puri* (= *impuri*) *pectoris* 3, 767.

## 7. Verbs.

§ 128. **Frequentative Verbs.** Juvenius uses frequentative verbs in general without distinction of meaning from the primitives. As a rule the late Latin authors formed many new frequentatives, though for the most part these were only prepositional compounds of those already well known. They are mostly introduced by Apuleius and Tertullian, a smaller number by later African writers like Arnobius, Fulgentius and Corippus. (See: *Die Verba frequentativa und intensiva*, by E. Wölfflin, *Archiv f. lat. Lexic. u. Gram.* 4: 197.) Only 2 are ἄπ. εἰρ. (\*).

Frequentatives in Juvenius: *agito canto capto certo cesso circumvolito consector* \**correpto* 2, 191 *dubito gesto habito increpito inhabito insulto iacto obrepto* 1, 547 (very rare) *pavito pertento pervolito presso pulso quasso retento retracto rogito sector* \**superincrepito* (?) *tento tracto vecto viso vocito volito voluto*.

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### III. Prosody.

On the whole, Juvencus is a purist in the treatment of prosody. Considering the age in which he wrote, and the decline in the perception of natural quantities, it is a surprise that he followed classic models so closely. A few striking irregularities occur, but in general the reason for such liberties is apparent.

§ 129. **Hiatus** is carefully avoided, and Juvencus is far more scrupulous in this matter than Vergil himself. 6 cases:

1. *nomine Iohannem hunc tu vocitare memento* 1, 26.
2. *post Sadducaei hinc inde latratibus urgent* 4, 14.
3. *urgetur monitis Mariam puerumque Ioseph* 1 272.
4. *post fratres Iacobum Iohannemque marinis* 1, 430.
5. *pondera: his Judas sceleri se subdidit alto* 4, 427.
6. *et procul: O utinam praesens virtus tua nobis* 4, 340.

The last case is that of the interjection *O*, which does not admit of elision (cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 2). The fifth case is to be expected on account of the pause in sense after the first foot. In the first case the letter *h* seems to make position, as it does also in the word *inhabitare* 1, 301. See Huemer, Wiener Stud. 2, 103.

§ 130. **Elision** is much less frequent than in Vergil. In order to confirm this general impression, a comparison was made of the first 500 verses of the first book of Juvencus and of the Aeneid, these books containing in general the most resemblances. In Aen. 1—500 there are 232 cases of elision, in J. I. 1—500 there are 105 cases, or less than half as many. This proportion is believed to be characteristic.

§ 131. **Lengthening of Final Vowel Before Caesura.** Perhaps only 2 cases:

*Ergo age sanctificūs || adsit mihi carminis auctor* pr. 25.  
*dulcis Iordanīs || ut Christi digna loquamur* pr. 27.

(but compare the first case in the preceding section).

§ 132. **Special Cases of Lengthened Syllables.**  
lēpra 1, 734 etc., mētris 2, 140 and lātro 4, 601 etc. (elsewhere lātro) are treated as common in quantity before *tr.* and *tr.*

lābat 2, 435 (elsewhere lābat).

poterīmus 4, 681 and dederitis 1, 664 are lengthened to accommodate themselves to dactylic verse.

prōfanent 2, 576 is perhaps through analogy with the ante-classical prōfanare.

an is twice lengthened at the beginning of the verse 3, 326. 4, 528.

Note 1. A short final vowel becomes long before *st*, *sp*, *pr* and *ser* of a following word, 1, 112. 315. 4, 53. 225. 584 as:

circumstant tristem verā praesagia Christi 4, 584.

§ 133. **Special cases of Shortened Syllables.**

adōlatio and mācerans are shortened to fit dactylic meter.

rēpens 1, 744 is perhaps due to confusion with rēpens 'sudden'.

potīretur 2, 296 (may be caused by the fact that the verb potior is taken into the 3rd conj. by Vergil Aen. 3, 55. Ovid etc.).

ibidem 2, 602. 3, 80 belongs to pronunciation in late Latin. Cf. Ambros. Hymns, Braune's Althochdeutsches Lesebuch<sup>2</sup> p. 24, v. 4.

Irregular shortening takes place in: fācundia 4, 595. ploratūs 4, 585. clāmōre 3, 646 etc. lūdibrium 4, 643 (but elsewhere lūd.)

Note 1. *o* in the ablative sing. of the gerund was considered common in later Latin (see Gebser: De Juven. Vita et Scriptis p. 19, note). It is short in all but three cases.

Note 2. The above list does not include proper names which are subject to freer treatment. Cf. Zabūlon 1, 411. Zabūlon 1, 413. See Huemer, Wiener Stud. 2, 93.

§ 134. **Treatment of Genitive Forms in -ius.** Such forms from *nullus*, *solus*, *unus*, *alter*, *ipse*, *iste*, and *ille*

occur 35 times, and in regard to the quantity of the penult a law is followed which seems not to be observed by Vergil. Such of these forms as stand at the beginning of a verse are invariably shortened in the penult, — which happens 14 times. In all other cases the penult is long, — except in *alterius* which must have a short penult in dactylic verse.

§ 135. **Spondaic Verses.** Three such verses occur, 2, 217. 4, 629. 4, 233, and the last two of these consist of 6 consecutive spondaic feet: *proiecit templo tum detestans argentum* 4, 629. *certatim duplis auxerunt incrementis* 4, 233. Cf. *Ecl.* 4, 49 and Ennius *Ann.* 1, 66. *M: olli respondit rex Albai longai.*

Catullus (116, 3) furnishes the only other example of such a verse from Ennius to Terentianus Maurus.

§ 136. **Characteristics of Juvencus's Verse, and Table.** Juvencus's verse is noticeable for its heaviness, due to a very unusual excess of spondees. Ovid, who is considered a model in regard to the graceful lightness of his verse, shows the highest percentage of dactyls among Latin authors according to Drobisch (*Ein statistischer Versuch über die Formen des lateinischen Hexameters*). Considering the first four feet of the verse, we find in the *Metamorphoses* 54.8 % of dactyls; in the *Heroides* 56.4 %. Valerius Flaccus, the only other Latin writer who exhibits an excess of dactyls, has 53.8 % of these feet. Vergil, Horace and Juvenal have each about 45 % of dactyls. Ennius and Cicero, the most cumbrous of Latin versifiers noticed by Drobisch, have respectively 40 and 37 % of dactyls. Juvencus's proportion is:

d : s : : 39.53 : 60.47.

In company with all poets except Ennius, however, he indicates the character of dactylic verse by beginning his verses more often with a dactyl than with a spondee. He has in the first foot 55.46 % of dactyls to 44.54 % of spondees. Vergil has 59.78 % of dactylic feet in the first place, while Ovid in the *Fasti* reaches the average of 89.1 %. Considering in detail the metrical composition

of every verse as regards the occurrence of dactyls and spondees (the last two feet of every verse being omitted as practically always *ds*), we find that Juvenecus exhibits every possible form, and in the following manner:

| Book     | SSSS | SSSD | SSDD | SSDS | SDSS  | SDSD | SDDS | SDDD |
|----------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Preface  | 2    | 0    | 0    | 3    | 3     | 2    | 2    | 1    |
| Book I   | 66   | 25   | 22   | 54   | 87    | 29   | 43   | 18   |
| Book II  | 76   | 24   | 11   | 55   | 83    | 28   | 45   | 15   |
| Book III | 79   | 30   | 13   | 55   | 83    | 35   | 44   | 10   |
| Book IV  | 91   | 46   | 16   | 65   | 93    | 25   | 41   | 9    |
| Totals   | 314  | 125  | 62   | 232  | 349   | 119  | 175  | 53   |
| Per Cent | 9.78 | 3.89 | 1.93 | 7.23 | 10.87 | 3.70 | 5.45 | 1.65 |

| Book     | DDDD | DDDS | DDSS  | DDSD | DSDD | DSDS | DSSD | DSSS  |
|----------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Preface  | 0    | 1    | 2     | 3    | 0    | 3    | 2    | 3     |
| Book I   | 5    | 41   | 115   | 21   | 22   | 75   | 36   | 111   |
| Book II  | 12   | 58   | 106   | 40   | 17   | 81   | 39   | 138   |
| Book III | 11   | 42   | 87    | 35   | 17   | 66   | 34   | 132   |
| Book IV  | 18   | 22   | 88    | 25   | 20   | 72   | 49   | 132   |
| Totals   | 46   | 164  | 398   | 122  | 76   | 297  | 160  | 516   |
| Per Cent | 1.43 | 5.11 | 12.40 | 3.8  | 2.37 | 9.25 | 4.98 | 16.08 |

According to statistics made by the Latin Seminary of Johns Hopkins University in 1887, an average of the 12 books of the *Aeneid* gives the following percentages:

|      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|-------|
| dddd | 2.12 | sdds | 5.82  |
| sddd | 2.13 | ssds | 5.95  |
| ssdd | 2.20 | ddds | 6.81  |
| sssd | 3.03 | ssss | 7.20  |
| dsdd | 3.51 | sdss | 9.58  |
| sdsd | 3.83 | dsds | 11.05 |
| ddsd | 4.70 | ddss | 11.71 |
| dssd | 5.57 | dsss | 14.29 |

Notice:

a) The high average (9.78) of the scheme *ssss*. None of Vergil's twelve books reach this, while the average of 15 poets made by Drobisch shows but 6.1%.

b) The low average (9.25) of the scheme *dsds*. None of Vergil's books fall so low, and the 15 poets have 11.8 %.

c) The high average of the scheme *dsss* (16.08). Only one book of the Aeneid has so high a percentage, and the 15 poets show 15 % of this form.

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#### IV. Alliteration.

§ 137. **Classes of Alliteration.** Wölfflin, in his treatise: *Die Allitterierenden Verbindungen der lateinischen Sprache*, Munich 1881, only admits to classification such cases of alliteration as show the union or contrast of similar parts of speech, where such combinations are co-ordinate members of the sentence; of Wölfflin's class I find but 2 satisfactory examples, viz: *astrorum sollers ortusque obitusque notare* 1, 225 (cf. *ortus et obitus*, Cic. de Inv. 1, 59. Ambros. Hex. 6, 67; and *ortus atque obitus* Catull. 66, 2 etc.) and: — *visuque et voce vigentem* 2, 605 (cf. *vox ac visus*, Tac. Ann. 6, 50, Pliny n. h. 10, 109).

1. Juvenius often exhibits alliteration between words in juxtaposition which have some grammatical connection with each other, thus:

a) Alliteration between a noun and its adjective: *parve puer* 1, 125. *vitalia verba* 2, 452. 3, 255. *iustus Iohannes caeci de carceris umbris* 2, 510 (cf. 3, 263). *fermentumque ferox* 3, 240. *veris verbis* 3, 665. *factio fallax* 3, 689. *visere quod voluit propriamque absolvere plebem* 1, 119.

b) Alliteration between a verb and its object: *finire furores* 2, 64. *servire servero* 4, 241. *gaudia magna Magi gaudent, sidusque salutant* 1, 246. *miracula magna moventem* 1, 448.

2. A recurrence of similar sounds throughout a verse, without especial reference to position or grammatical construction: *felix qui credit finem mox adfore verbis* 1, 92.

*talìa tractanti torpescunt membra sopore* 1, 137. *vitalis vastis stipatur semite saxis* 1, 683. *aspicite scribas sublimi sede superbos* 4, 53. *perque iteris stratas per notos perque propinquos* 1, 290.

A large number of these cases might be quoted. See 1, 404. 703. 754. 2, 99. 192. 394. 517. 529 etc., etc. See also Huemer, Wiener Stud. 2, 108.

## V. Juvencus as an Imitator.

(On the general subject of borrowing in antiquity, cf. Hermes 8, 261. 13, 145 ff.).

§ 138. **Vergil taken as a Model:** The first proof, if any such were needed, that Vergil was present before the poet's mind as a model, is to be found in his own appreciative reference to Vergil in the preface, v. 10:

*Illos Minciadae celebrat dulcedo Maronis.*

The direct citations include every book of the Georgics and Aeneid, and a few passages in the Eclogues. In the Aeneid, the First Book is most often quoted, the Fifth, Eighth and Ninth more rarely. Juvencus's verses are not crude centos inartistically joined together without due sense of fitness after the manner of Proba and Ausonius, but the quoted material is artistically introduced, and laboriously transformed and concealed. He never quotes entire more than half a verse, and this but rarely. The imitation is as often general as literal.

§ 139. **Passages showing Simple Imitation:**

a) The rhythm of the verse is most easily secured by appropriating similar groups of words at the *beginning* or *end* of the verse, — particularly the latter. As will be seen from the following examples, Juvencus often varies these excerpts, — even where under no metrical or syntactical constraint, — by a change in the mood or tense

of a verb, the case of a noun, the epithet used, etc. The phrase: *haec ubi dicta dedit*, used by Vergil to begin a verse at Ae. 6, 628 and elsewhere, occurs in the same position 6 times in Juvenecus (2, 561. 3, 316. 4, 384 etc.), and but slightly modified 4 times more (3, 459. 693. 4, 303. 446). So *illi inter sese* (G. 4, 174. J. 2, 39. 169) and *iamque dies* (Aen. 5, 49. J. 2, 1) at the beginning of the verse. Cf. *haut mora*, *ast ubi*, *sic ait*, *haec ait*, *passim*. V. 3, 468 begins with the word *Principio*, which is employed in the same way 10 times by Vergil. Of other verses beginning with the same words notice:

*Flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa*  
G. 1, 473.

*Flammarumque globis purgabit noxia corda* 1, 341.

In the lines:

*iniecere manum parcae telisque sacrarunt* Ae. 10, 419.  
and

*iniecere manum turbae Christumqueprehendunt* 4, 521  
the perfect balance of the lines, and the recurrence of the metrical scheme *sdss* heighten the resemblance. The following verses have the same metrical scheme as well as the same beginning:

*dixerat: ille dolis instructus et arte pelasga* Ae. 2, 152.

*dixerat: ille viri motus precibusque fideque* 1, 751.

So at the *end* of the verse:

*ecce manus iuvenem interea post terga revinctum*  
Ae. 2, 57.

*iamque e concilio Christum post terga revinctum* 4, 588.

*si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum* Ae. 4, 272.

*cernis ait quae sit tantarum gloria rerum* 1, 400.

— *clangorque tubarum* Ae. 11, 192. 2, 313 and J. 2, 398.

— *cecinerunt omnia vates* Ae. 5, 524.

— *cecinerere ex ordine vates* 1, 122.

— *saltus et lustra ferarum* G. 2, 471 cf. Ae. 3, 646—7. 7, 404.

— *montes et lustra ferarum* 1, 364.

— *si lumina vitae*

*attigerint* — Ae. 829—30.

*si numquam terris tetigisset lumina vitae* 4, 442

(cf. 4, 27. 733. 755.)

— *in luminis oras* G. 2, 47. J. 1, 106. 2, 342. 3, 486. 4, 760

— *magnum Iovis incrementum* Ec. 4, 49.

— *auxerunt incrementis* 4, 233.

— per ora cucurrit Ae. 11, 296 (cf. Ae. 2, 694).  
 — per inane cucurrit 1, 360 (cf. 1, 163. 3, 332).  
 insultans sonipes et pressis pugnat habenis Ae. 11, 600.  
 aut alacer sonipes ruptis effrenus habenis 1, 688.  
 — sociosque ad litora cogant Ae. 4, 289.  
 — populosque ad litora cogunt 2, 71.  
 et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis G. 3, 68.  
 post ipsam rapuit gelidæ inclementia mortis 4, 26 \*).  
 infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem Ae. 3, 246.  
 procidit ante pedes rumpitque hanc pectore vocem 4, 366.  
 praedicam et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo  
 Ae. 3, 436 cf. Ae. 2, 770.  
 sed veris verbis iterumque iterumque monebo 3, 665  
 (cf. 4, 615).  
 prima vel autumnī sub frigora cum rapidus sol G. 2, 321.  
 sidera iam luci concedunt et rapidus sol 4, 586.

The following verses have the same metrical scheme and ending:

dixerat Aeneas: illi obstipuerē silentes Ae. 11, 120.  
 talia Salvator: cuncti obstipuerē silentes 4, 51. .

Imitation at the end of *both halves* of the verse:

Thestylis et rapido — fessis messoribus aestu Ec. 2, 10.  
 sederat hic rapido — salvator anhelus in aestu 2, 247.

Thirteen lines have *-que* joined to the two closing words, as 1, 62:

et propriam credi subolem gaudetque iubetque.

Vergil's verse shows this feature about 54 times.

Imitation of verse-endings may be seen in the following passages:

| Juvencus.           | Vergil.     | Juvencus.           | Vergil.     |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1, 35               | Ae. 12, 829 | 2, 411              | Ae. 3, 658  |
| 1, 175              | Ae. 1, 415  | 2, 515              | Ae. 2, 354  |
| 1, 467. 482. 2, 513 | Ae. 7, 210  | 2, 639. 3, 116. 675 | G. 4, 441   |
| 1, 499. 2, 27       | Ae. 10, 90  | 3, 45               | Ae. 1, 604  |
| 1, 717              | Ae. 1, 437  | 3, 84               | G. 4, 438   |
| 2, 161              | Ae. 6, 258  | 4, 479              | Ae. 12, 829 |

\*) The substitution of *gelidæ* for *duræ* shows the characteristic way in which J. varies his model, and illustrates the fact that in text-criticism too literal a reproduction must not be insisted upon.

b) Similar phrases are taken into *other parts* of the verse:

- donec vi victus et ipso Ae. 12, 254.
- denique vi victus detestatusque cruentum 4, 618.
- despiciens mare velivolum terrasque iacentes Ae. 1, 224.
- in mare velivolum celsam deducere iussit 2, 11.
- sine crimine vitam Ae. 4, 550.
- sine crimine donum pr. 20.
- ante urbem pueri et primaevo flore iuventus Ae. 7, 162.
- quem deus avertens primaevo in flore negavit 1, 30.
- non exsuperabile saxum G. 3, 39.
- non exsuperabile portis 3, 281.
- quae sese multis circum latrantibus undis Ae. 7, 588.
- in solum tantis circum latrantibus ausus 4, 535.
- auderet volvenda dies — Ae. 9, 7.
- Elizabeth volvenda dies — 1, 106.
- saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat Ae. 11, 753.
- Andreamque simul sinuosa volumina lini 1, 423.
- sol medium caeli conscenderat igneus orbem Ae. 8, 97.
- iam medium cursus lucis conscenderat orbem 4, 686.
- visa — nefas — longis — Ae. 7, 73 etc.
- illa — nefas — matris — 3, 67.
- sic ait et dicto citius Ae. 1, 142.
- dixerat et dicto citius 1, 763.

Here belong mirabile dictu, mirabile visu, etc. Cf. Ae. 10, 637.

§ 140. **More Indirect Imitation:** Under this head are included passages in which the author takes greater liberties with the Vergilian text, varying the order and construction, or subjecting it to inversion. Such are:

- tertia iam lunae se cornua lumine complent Ae. 3, 645.
- donec quinque cavam complerent lumina lunam 1, 51.
- iussit et invito processit Vesper Olympo Ec. 6, 86.
- cf. Ae. 1, 374.
- si ruber astrifero procedit Vesper Olympo 3, 225.
- iacet ingens litore truncus
- avolsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus Ae.
- 2, 557—8.
- corporis at lacerum flentes sine nomine truncum 3, 68.
- semiputata tibi frondosa vitis in ulmo est Ec. 2, 70.
- vitis mihi portio maior
- semiputata iacet 3, 693—4.
- et faciet quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra Ec. 2, 44.
- sed vobis semper caelestia munera sordent 4, 83.

sin maculae incipient rutilo inniscier igni G. 1, 454.  
 incipient rutilam terris infundere lucem 2, 168.

To avoid direct imitation Juvencus makes use of a bold verbal noun:

spicea iam campis cum messis inhorruit — G. 1, 314.  
 ecce sed ad fructum culmis cum spiceus horror  
 processit, lolio messis maculata redundat 2, 799—800.

At times the imitation is mostly a rhythmical one:

adveniet iustum pugnae, ne arcessite, tempus A. 10, 11.  
 vos estis mundi clarum, ne abscondite, lumen 1, 477.  
 luctantis ventos tempestatesque sonoras Ae. 1, 53.  
 ventorum rabiem tempestatumque furores 3, 230.

In certain longer passages the resemblances must be sought throughout a series of lines, and are less obvious. So in the following descriptions:

| Ae. 1, 102—107. | J. 2, 25—33. | Ae. 2, 692—98. | J. 1, 243—45. |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| stridens        | stridente    | stella         | stellam       |
| velum           | vela         | cucurrit       | praecurrere   |
| ad sidera       | ad caelum    | cernimus       | cernunt       |
| ferit           | ferit        | sulcus         | sulcantem     |
| tollit          | sustollere   | culmina        | culmine       |
| prora           | proram       | summa          | summo         |
| latus           | laterum      |                |               |
| fluctus         | fluctus      |                |               |
| aperit          | aperitur     |                |               |
| terram          | terra        |                |               |

For further imitations compare:

| Juvencus.             | Vergil.      | Juvencus. | Vergil.     |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| pr. 27                | Ae. 6, 662   | 3, 7      | G. 1, 154   |
| 1, 354                | Ae. 7, 759   | 3, 46     | G. 2, 492   |
| 1, 410                | Ae. 1, 209   | 3, 85     | Ae. 10, 899 |
| 1, 440                | Ae. 6, 442   | 4, 205—6  | Ae. 12, 951 |
| 2, 406                | Ae. 6, 219   | 4, 471    | Ae. 1, 89   |
| 2, 423—4 (cf. 3, 410) | G. 1, 14. 15 | 4, 539    | Ae. 2, 711  |

§ 141. **Complex Imitation:** When Michael Angelo prepared the church of S. Maria degli Angeli in Rome, he appropriated for the purpose a hall of the Thermae of Diocletian, and used fragments of the remaining ruins in its

adornment. Something of this sort is done by Juvenecus in the structure of his verse. He assumes a ground-plan of imitation and varies this by borrowed material skillfully inserted. Taking, for instance, the plan of Vergil's verse:

foeda ministeria et caecis se condidit umbris Ae. 7, 619  
(cf. Ae. 2, 621),

he formed upon it

nuntius abscedens vacuis se condidit auris 1, 79.

then taking from the Aeneid the word *inniscuit* which is often used to close the fifth foot (Ae. 10, 796 etc.), and the epithet *tenuis aura* from Ae. 4, 278, he made:

haec ait et sese teneris innuscuit auris 1, 42.

From this again, taking the epithet *aetheria aura* from Ae. 6, 762 he made

aetheriis animam comitem commiscuit auris 4, 701.

The phrase *dapibus onerare* he took from G. 4, 133:

nocte domum dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis,

and, making an ingenious change in the tense of the verb, wrote:

dividit et dapibus mensas oneravit opimis 3, 87

but the epithet is from Ae. 3, 224:

— dapibusque epulamur opimis.

In the verse 3, 331:

circumieccta oculis vestibat lumine montem,

the *metaphor* is from

largior his campos aether et lumine vestit Ae. 6, 640

but the form *vestibat* is from Ae. 8, 160 where it stands in exactly the same place in the verse.

Notice also the insertion of the phrase: *consurgere in iras* (imitated from Ae. 10, 90) into 2, 27.

§ 142. **Imitation of Other Poets:** This subject has been handled to some extent by Arevalo and Gebser, but still lacks an exact consideration. Many so-called imitations are merely more or less interesting parallels. It is impossible to treat the subject at this time in a satisfactory way, but an attempt will be made to show that Juvenecus had a good acquaintance with earlier poets. Next to Vergil, Ovid seems to be his principal model. *Lucretius* 2, 316—17:

nam saepe in colli tondentis pabula laeta  
lanigerae reptant pecudes,

is imitated by Juvenecus:

- cui pascua laeta  
innumerae tondent pecudes 2, 423—24.

Again:

- cum satiate cibi Lucr. 5, 1388.  
proveniet tamen his satias potusque cibique 1, 637.

Compare also Lucr. 1, 286 ff. and J. 1, 721 ff. Some reminiscences of Lucretius are not original, but come by way of Vergil. *Propertius* seems to be followed in 3, 407:

- nec quisquam fastu parvos contempserit istos  
tu cave nostra tuo contempnas carmina fastu, Pr. 1, 7, 25.

As noted by Arevalo, the phrase: *vincla laboris* 3, 696 is probably based on *Horace*, Ep. 1, 7, 67:

- excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla.

The expression: *lucida sidera* 4, 470 suggests Hor. Od. 1, 3, 2. The last lines of the preface

- nec metus ut mundi, etc.

are very much like *Ovid's* words at the end of the *Metamorphoses*, though the last ode of Horace's 3d. book may be compared. Again:

- quae manet aeternae similis, dum sacela volabunt,  
et vertigo poli terras atque aequora circum  
aethera sidereum iusso moderamine volvet pr. 12—14.  
adde quod assidua rapitur vertigine caelum  
sideraque alta trahit celerique volumine torquet Ov.  
Met. 2, 70—71.
- immensi Domino mundi 1, 97.
- O lux immensi publica mundi Met. 2, 35.
- hominem pro milibus unum 2, 494.
- de tot modo milibus unam Met. 1, 325.
- non aurea Roma pr. 2.
- nunc aurea Roma De Arte Am. 3, 113.

*Lucan* is followed in

- vergentibus annis 1, 8 (cf. Luc. 1, 129); also:  
gentibus et gentes et regibus obvia reges  
signa ferent 4, 103—4.
- infestisque obvia signis  
signa pares aquilas et pila minentia pilis. Luc. 1, 6—7.

Perhaps also:

- urgebit praeceps stimulis iniuria saevis 1, 469.
- urgentes addunt stimulos Luc. 1, 263.

*Silius:*

innumeraeque illam penetrant per prona catervae 1, 682.  
bellantum nisu passim per prona voluti, Sil. 15, 235.

At least two passages suggest *Statius:*

en maris undisoni rupes quæ prodit in altum 3, 390.  
at Thetis undisonis per noctem in rupibus astans

Ach. 1, 198.

nostri conspectus si cura est ite volentes 4, 773.

aestifer Erigones spumat canis ite volentes Theb. 4, 692.

## VI. Language.

§ 143. **Words Used Only by Juvenecus.** Though a Christian author, Juvenecus is neither dogmatic or speculative, and his work in general does not exhibit the cumbersome and unclassic language of the patristic writers. The following 24 words do not seem to be used by any other author: circumcomplexa 4, 82. completor 2, 568. correpto 2, 191. defletio 4, 121. 154. flammicomans 4, 201. flammipes 2, 546. glaucicomans 3, 623. ignicolorus 4, 155. 559. labenter 4, 468. lucifluus 3, 293. 4, 119. mensatim 3, 214. Minciades pr. 10. miseramen 4, 289. multifluus 1, 582. pecusculum 2, 589. perminimus 3, 583. perspector 2, 274. praeblandus 1, 702. praefulgidus 3, 330. praeagratus 1, 604. praeparvus 1, 154. 2, 813. praesolidus 1, 422. praestupidus 4, 199. superinerepito 2, 161. )

Note. *lucifluum* is read by Weitz in Prud. Psych. 625; others *luciferum*.

He takes very few liberties with the text, and these consist of a few inserted descriptions of natural scenery, or an occasional simile. K --

§ 144. **Titles.** Juvenecus has a prevailing fondness for introducing high-sounding titles for divine personages, and in this he indulges without restraint, as the following examples will testify: T

a) Titles of Christ: aeternae gloria vitae 3, 530. aue-

tor vitae 3, 503. caeli laus terraeque salus 1, 194. clarus 2, 128 etc. doctor 3, 399. dominus lucis 4, 655. 811. hominum lumenque salusque 3, 356. largus miserator 2, 293. legum completor 2, 568. leti victor 2, 405. 4, 769. lucis vitaeque repertor 4, 479. mentis perspector 2, 274. mundi regnator 2, 265. praeceptor 3, 501. proles veneranda tonantis 4, 785. saeculi servator 2, 327. salutifer 4, 365. salvator 1, 769 (and often). sator aeternae vitae 3, 161. terrarum gloria 2, 134. — lumen 2, 75. 733. vitae lucisque parens 1, 747. vitae repertor 2, 405. vitae spes unica 3, 521.

b) Titles of God: parens astrorum et terrae pontique hominumque 1, 118. parens perfectus 1, 572. pater aeternus 3, 203. — altithronus 2, 62. — regnans 2, 552. — rerum 1, 16. — sublimis 3, 463. — supremus 1, 173. repertor caeli terraeque 1, 35. tonans 2, 795. 4, 553. 671. 785.

§ 145. A Supplement to Harpers' Latin Dictionary. The following list of words is designed to supplement the last edition of Harpers' Latin Dictionary (New York 1880) and follows the arrangement of the work mentioned.

**abigo**, *to remove, take away*: abegit precibus locum, *he took away opportunity for prayers*, 3, 449.

**abnego**, *followed by dative of obj.*: sibi, *to deny one's self* 3, 304.

**abrumbo**, — *Part.* Abruptus, \**heavy*: abrupta pondera 4, 56.

**acumen**, *Fig., sting*: praeceleri sub acumine mortis, *under the swift sting of death*, 4, 22.

**adgressor**, *robber* (not confined to Latin of the Pandects) adgressor brachia vinciat 2, 617.

**aequaevus**, \**c. gen*: mundi aequaeva nitentis 4, 270.

**altithronus**, *high-throned*; genitor, pr. 24. Also 2, 62. 3, 409

**anhelus**, *Fig., \*exhausted*: anhelis membris 4, 494.

**anxius**, *uneasy* (perhaps *constrained*) of things: anxia membra 1, 82.

**apto**, nomen aptare, *to put on, or assign, a name*, 1, 182.

**asterno** (ads.) (not ἀπ' εἰς in Ov. Met. 2, 343) plebs adstrata rogabat, 1, 13.

**aula**, a. caeli, *the court of Heaven*, 2, 215. 538.

**auris**, *Fig., cordis aures*, 2, 812. 3, 147. mentis 2, 754.

**blandus**, *agreeable, soft* (of clothing): blandissima tegmina vestis 4, 275.

**bustum**, Fig., *a dead body, cadaver*: [sepulcra] turpia bustis 4, 75 (Sp. *busto*, O. Fr. *bu*. V. Du Cange).

**caelestis**, *pertaining to Heaven* (in the Christian sense): aula, 3, 496. sedes, 1, 703 etc. castra, 4, 528. munera 4, 83. regna 1, 651 etc.

**calleo**, — Part. Pr. *callens*, \*with abl: callens astris 1, 258.

**chorea**, *a group, company*: vatium choreis insertum 1, 292,

\***circum—conplector**, *to encircle about*: ales solita est sub corpore pullos obice pennarum circumcomplexa fovere, 4, 82.

**compitum**, Fig., *per compita vitae, through the highways of life*, 1, 513.

**comprendo**, c. arva, *to pass through the fields*, 3, 237 (cf. colloquial Engl.: 'to take in').

**concurrere**, *to agree with, obey*; with dat.: mandatis concurrens 4, 784. verbis 2, 344. (Only used absolutely by classical writers.)

**confinium**, Trop., *confinia leti et vitae, the borders of life and death*, 4, 315.

**constabilio**, *robustam mentem constabilistis* 2, 759.

**cunabula**, \**swaddling-clothes*, 1, 156. (Ought not the text to be amended to *incunabula*?)

**debilis**, followed by gen.: crurum debile = *lame*, 3, 198.

**decerpo**, Trop., \**to shorten, cut short*: decerpere tempus, 4, 134.

**decolor**, *depraved* (of persons): decolor alter 2, 683.

**deprimo**, *deprimere corpore terrum, to lie upon the ground*, 4, 489. Cf. *tego*.

**dimitto**, *to release* (followed by final dat.): dimittere vitae, *to release to life*, 4, 602.

**diripio** (c. abl.): [me] fluctibus diripe! *seize me from the waves*! 3, 121.

**dispendium**, Trop., *output, expense*; dispendia vocis 1, 46.

**evado**, *to escape* (c. acc.): e. supplicia, 1, 329.

**far**, in sing. = *wheat* (frequently): 1, 344. 3, 4. 82 etc.

**figo**, fidem, *to fix*, i. e. *establish, one's faith*, 2, 648.

**flamen**, f. sanctum, *the divine afflatus*, 1, 85.

**flamma**, *hell-fire* κατ' ἑξοχὴν: 1, 502, hence, *retribution*, 3, 475.

**flatus**, *a spirit*, 2, 59. flatus sanctus, *the Holy Spirit*, 2, 194 etc.

**fragmen**, (\*collectively in sing.): *that which is broken off, small-pieces*: fragminis implent, 3, 90.

**frequento**, *to make celebrated*: innumeros homines sublimia facta Et virtutis honos in tempora longa frequentant, pr. 7.

**glomeratio**, (not ἀπ. εἰρ. in Pliny, N. H. 8, 42. 67. § 166); \**a thronging, crowding together*: turbae vestrae, 2, 577.

**gracilis**, *scanty, piping*: gracili voce praesepia implentem 1, 169.

- haurio**, *to receive*: fidem, 3, 710: miracula, 1, 75.
- horror**, spiceus 'corn-erectness', *the appearance of standing corn* 2, 799.
- increpito**, *to proclaim*; praeconia 1, 420.
- incumbo**, *v. neut.*, *to be spent upon anything*: his incubuere labores, 1, 643.
- infit**, (with obj. acc.): sermonem infit, 1, 57.
- inruo**, (irr.), foll. by ad: inruere ad fluvium, 1, 327.
- \*lābenter**, (in a falling manner) *transgressingly, sinfully*; tua labenter possint praecepta negare, 4, 468.
- lavacrum**, in plur. = *baptism.*, 1, 311. 322. 347. 350.
- lavo**, esp. *to baptize*: lavit flumine, 3, 263.
- lēvo**, part. perf. *levatus* = \**sharpened, sharp*: acies levata securis, 1, 335.
- maculosus**, [2. macula]. \**full of meshes, made of net-work*: insidias maculoso textu, 1, 431.
- mergo**, [archaic inf. pass. mergier, 1, 349.]
- meta**, Fig., metae terrae, *the bounds of the earth*, 4, 118.
- moenia**, Fig., *fortification, bulwark*: moenia fidei, *the bulwarks of faith* 3, 534.
- molimen**, *movement*: internae molimina mentis, i. e. *thoughts* 1, 521.
- Notus**, transf., \**the South*: Noti regina, *the queen of the South*, 2, 707.
- obex**, *a shelter, covert*: obice pennarum circumcomplexa 4, 82.
- Osanna**, *Hosanna!* 3, 640. 647. Cf. Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 11, 16.
- pando**, fig., pandere mentem, aures, 2, 812. 547.
- pecusculum**, 2, 589, better *a small animal* than 'animal-cule' (sic!) Harp. Dict.
- planta**, Fig., \**the foot*: plantis prehensis, 4, 768.
- plumeus**, p. turba, *the feathered tribe, birds of the air* 2, 818.
- polleo**, *to possess [a name]* (c. abl.): Philippeo quae pollent nomine rura, 3, 258. (with de): fundus Iacob de nomine pollens, 2, 245.
- porto**, \**to apply as a standard*: mensuram portare 1, 658.
- \*prae-blandus**, *very flattering*: praeblanda adulatio, 1, 702.
- \*prae-gratus**, *very acceptable*: sunt praeegrata Deo ieiunia plebis, 1, 604.
- praepando**, Fig., *to prepare, make; offer*: facilem praepandit viam, 3, 532.
- presso**, Fig., *to press hard on, pursue with hostile intent*: sanctum scelerata facundia pressat, 4, 595.
- quadrifidus**, q. axis mundi, *the four-fold realm of the earth*, 4, 158.

**quaeso**, (\*used absolutely, and not parenthetical): *summissi quaesunt*, 1, 249.

**rapidus**, *acute*: *mens*, 1, 40.

**recurro**, Fig., *to come back (as true)*: *dictum recurrit*, i. e. *is fulfilled*, 2, 767.

**redimo**, (fut. *redimibit*, 4, 189).

**reflecto**, Fig., *\*to turn the purpose of*: *Dominum reflexit* 2, 704.

**retracto**, *\*to blame*: *dicta retractant*, 2, 85.

**rogo**, transf., *to worship*: *praesentem Dei subolem stupuere rogantes*, 3, 125.

**rogito**, (c. inf.): *rogitant credere*, 4, 212.

**saepio**, Part. perf. **saepius**, *publica saepta viarum* = '*highways and hedges*' 3, 755.

**saxeus**, *hard, unfeeling* (not ἀπ. εἰρ. in Pliny): *saxea corda* 3, 474.

**saxum**, *\*a cut stone*: *saxum molare, a mill-stone*, 3, 405.

**sinapi**, (indecl. *Juven.* 2, 813. 3, 376).

**sinuo**, *to hollow out* (not ἀπ. εἰρ. in Celsus): *sinuatur puteus* 2, 259.

**solidus**, adverbial expression, in *solidum*: *nulla dona in solidum* i. e., *no substantial gifts*, 3, 363.

**Solymi**, *orum n. masc.*: *Jerusalem*, 3, 622. 641 etc.

**sono** (perf. subj. *sonarit*, 4, 569).

**spiraculum**, *\*an inspiration*: *penetrant spiracula mentem completusque canit venturi conscia dicta* 1, 115.

**sterno**, Fig., *to spread over or abroad*: *placidam super aquora pacem* 2, 38.

**stramen**, s. *lecti, a bed*, 4, 174.

**succedo**, *to come into the place of* (followed by *pro*): *pro nomine vestro succedet*, 1, 333.

**\*super-increpto**, *to blame one over something*: *profundit acervos et superincrepitans: procul haec auferte, profani* 2, 161.

**tego**, *texerunt corpore terram, they covered the earth with their bodies*, 1, 248 (probably analogous to the poet.: *presserunt corpore terram*, see 3, 335).

**telum**, *a missile* (of any sort): *tela lapidum, stone-missiles*, 3, 721.

**tentamen** (tempt.) (add. 4, 108 to the 2 examples cited in *Harp. Dict.*).

**tracto**, *to observe, behold*: *oculis lumen tractare*, 1, 319.

**umbra**, Fig., *gloom, darkness*: *umbra mortis, the shadow of death*, 1, 417. Cf. *caligo mortis*, 1, 681.

**velamen**, esp. of *the veil of the Temple at Jerusalem*, 4, 702.

**veneno**, Perf. part. **venenatus**, *malignant, accursed*: *venenatis conlustrat passibus oras*, 2, 715.

**vipereus**, v. gens, 'generation of vipers' 1, 328.

**virtus**, *power* (in a bad sense): *virtus furosis* 2, 46. (Cf. Stat. Th. 11, 1.)

**volumen**, *a solid mass*, (perhaps *one which may be rolled*): *immensa volumina petrae*, 4, 724.

## Appendix.

### § 146. Recent Literature Relating to Juvenecus.

E. Voigt: Marold's Juvenecus. *Deutsche Literaturzeitung* 7, 1375.

Aimé Puech: *Prudence*. Paris 1888, Hachette et Cie. pp. 20 ff.

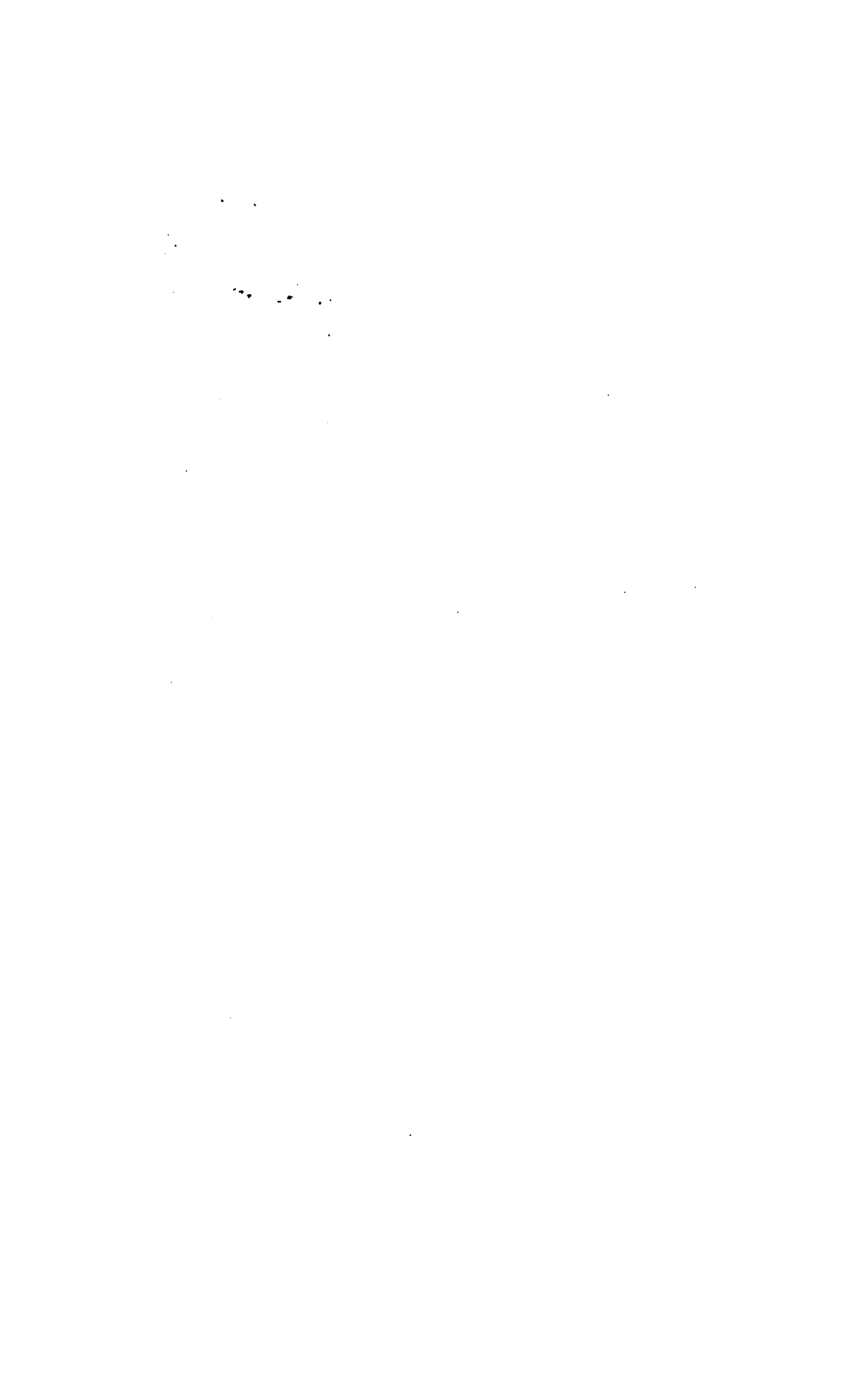
A. Ebert: *Geschichte der Literatur des Mittelalters im Abendlande*<sup>2</sup>, Leipzig 1889, pp. 112 ff.

C. Marold: Otfried's Beziehungen zu den biblischen Dichtungen des Juvenecus, Sedulius, Arator. *Germania* 33, 385.

C. Marold: Althochdeutsche Glossen aus Juvenecushandschriften. *Germania* 33, 351.

M. Petschenig: Zur Latinität des Juvenecus. *Wölflin's Archiv* 6, 267.

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